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The Bombay Chronicle

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Zafrullah Pleads For Hyderabad

STEPS TO CURB 'REDS' IN CHINA

Discussion In Top-Level Conference

NANKING, Sept. 27, (Reuter): Chinese Government counter measures against the Communist autumn offensive now in full swing on various fronts are believed to have been discussed at a top-level military conference here last night.

The meeting was called by General Chiang Kai-Shek shortly after the unexpected arrival in the capital of General Wei Li Huang, Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria.

In the Chinchow area, Manchuria, Government forces are reported to have wrested the initiative from the Communists and to be counter-attacking with the support of aircraft.

One Chinese pro-Government report claimed that 5,000 "Red" troops were killed or wounded in the first wave of the nationalist counter-drive, mostly as a result of incessant dive-bombing attacks.

Government troops and militia fell back steadily today as Communist armies on the Shahsi-border pressed on towards Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan, and the Peiping-Suiyang railway east of the city.

In the Ihalen sector, about 20 miles north of Chinchow, Government defenders were still fighting desperately to hold their positions.

Government forces fighting along the Peiping-Mukden railway line were reported to have recaptured Changli, a railway town below Chinwangato.

CHOUDHURY & BAKHLE FOR DELHI

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 27 (API).—Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad and Mr. D. S. Bakhale, Chief Civil Administrator of Hyderabad, are flying to New Delhi tomorrow where they are expected to meet Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for States.

Late News

CHOUDHARY MEETS NIZAM

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, is understood to have met the Nizam today.

The Military Governor today gave an at home to the Junior Commissioned Officers of the forces that took part in the recent Hyderabad "police action."

U.N. TO RECEIVE SEALED COMMUNICATION FROM NIZAM

PARIS, Sept. 27 (UPA).—The Indian delegation today said that the United Nations tomorrow will receive a sealed communication from the Nizam of Hyderabad requesting that the Indo-Hyderabad dispute be dropped from the Security Council agenda.

REPUBLICANS ENCIRCLE MADIUN

BATAVIA, Sept. 27. (Reuter): Republican troops in Java, encircling the Communist rebel stronghold of Madiun have reached the outskirts of Wonogiri, 20 miles south of Surakarta in Central Java, the Republican Defence Ministry announced here tonight. Communist rebels who had earlier formed a National Front Government in the town had fled southward, the Ministry said.

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U. N. URGED TO POST ITS OBSERVERS IN STATE

"Let World Know Activities Of India's Armed Forces"

NEED FOR EFFECTIVE STEPS TO PREVENT COERCION OF NIZAM STRESSED

PARIS, Sept. 27. (Reuter) · Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, asked the United Nations today to establish their own system of observers in Hyderabad.

On the subject of Palestine he warned the Assembly that "at no time and in no circumstances would the East ever assimilate or reconcile itself to a sovereign State of Israel."

Speaking on the conflicting ideologies which tend to divide the world, he pleaded for tolerance and full scope for ideas to act and react beneficently upon each other.

INDIA HAS NOTHING TO HIDE

Replying to the speech of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Leader of the Indian Delegation last week, Sir M. Zafrullah recalled her remark that India had nothing to hide with regard to Hyderabad.

"It was perhaps for that very reason, he commented, that India had imposed the strictest censorship there so that the outside world had no means of ascertaining what had happened since the occupation by the armed forces of India, except what the Indian Government might choose to announce.

"If there is nothing to hide," asked the Pakistani Foreign Minister, "why seek to hide it"?

PLEA FOR U.N. OBSERVERS IN HYDERABAD

"In any event," he said, "it is the plain duty of the United Nations to establish immediately its own system of observers in Hyderabad so that authentic and full information with regard to events and the activities of the Indian Government's armed forces and agents became available to the United Nations and the rest of the world.

"its next duty is to take effective steps to remove every trace of the aggression and all that it has brought in its train, and to restore Hyderabad to a position to make its own decision as to the place it desires to occupy among the nations of the world without any suspicion of pressure, coercion or intimidation from any quarter.

"It must be borne in mind that the greater the disparity between the strength and resources of the aggressor and its victim the more obnoxious and condemnable is the aggression.

"Speedy and effective action is called for if the suppression of acts of aggression and other breaches of the peace by effective collective measures in the words of Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations is not to be rendered a farce.

"The United Nations must take care not to initiate or to make itself responsible for anything which is not based on fairness and justice and cannot be fully justified with reference to the provisions of the Charter.

ISRAEL A 'CANKER' IN MIDDLE-EAST

"Palestine is an instance in point.

"The so-called State of Israel is the culmination of a course of the most insidious kind of aggression carried on and persisted in during the course of a third of a century contrary to all the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of equal rights and self determination of peoples.

"It is now proposed to stamp this culmination with the approval of the United Nations.

"It is necessary here and now to utter a solemn warning that the setting up of the State of Israel would mean the introduction of a canker into the body politic of the Middle East, which would eventually either have to be ejected through a surgical operation or else would poison the culture, economic security and policy of not only the Middle East but of vast areas beyond that region.

"Military Zionism is the spearhead of a new aggression of the West against the East and it is idle to pretend or to hope that it will not sooner or later exact from both the West and the East, the inevitable penalties that must follow upon aggression.

"The lesson is writ large in the pages of history if only we will not in our obstinacy shut them out from our sight.

"There is yet time to pause and to reflect. Tomorrow it may be too late."

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan asked what would be the attitude of Europe and America if the East sought to set up in the heart of the West of a sovereign independent state for the benefit of the East.

NO QUARREL WITH JEWRY BUT..

With Jewry as such the East had no quarrel, indeed with the sufferings of the Jewish race it had deep sympathy. "But does anybody pretend that the proposed State of Israel offers a solution whether economic or political of the problems that face the Jewish people?

"The insistence upon the setting up of a Sovereign State of Israel in Palestine, while it solves none of the problems of the Jewish people, is bound to create and intensify many and complicated problems, the solution of which through peaceful means may be found to be impossible.

"I repeat there is yet time to pause and to reflect, tomorrow it may be too late."

HOPE FOR SOLUTION OF RACIAL PROBLEM IN S. AFRICA

He hoped that the solution of the racial problem of the Indians in South Africa might through international co-operation be achieved along lines which secured respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms "for all the peoples of that great dominion without distinction as to race, colour or origin".

On the conflicting ideologies in the world, Sir Zafrullah Khan said: "It is well to remind ourselves that approach to human problems will always continue to be made from different angles.

Any attempt to impose or enforce uniformity is bound to induce a reaction in the opposite direction.

"Besides, diversity of points of view and differences of approach and method are essential conditions of advancement and progress and must be

Continued on Page 7

NIZAM'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN TROOPS

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 27 (API).—Among the tributes to the excellent behaviour of the Indian troops has been one from the Nizam himself, it is stated here. The Nizam is reported to have stated today that the Indian Army's attitude throughout had been "exemplary."

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND COLLECTIONS

BOMBAY, Monday: Donations received at the Bombay Office of the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund upto September 25 amounted to Rs. 8,11,689.

AFRICAN CHIEFS TO CONFER IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 27, (Reuter): More than 60 delegates from ten African territories meet in London on Wednesday for the first African Conference in history and will discuss the development of Britain's African colonies and their 40 million inhabitants.

The Conference, organised by the British Colonel Office, is being held at Lancaster House, scene of fateful Foreign Ministers' meetings and lasts until October 8.

The representatives may also hear addresses from British statesmen including Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. Herbert Morrison and Viscount Montgomery.

Afterwards the delegates will be received by the King at Buckingham Palace.

The Conference is a sequel to a meeting in London last year of the Governors of the African Colonies, who felt that there should be a greater degree of devolution of authority from London to the African Governments, with more responsibility passing to local bodies as their efficiency increased.

Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones is expected to make a statement of the British Government's policy aiming at more responsibility for local administrations.

Only the opening and closing sessions will be open but a report is expected to be issued afterwards.

"Financial Loot" By Laik Ali Ministry

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 27 (API).—Sources closely connected with the Nizam's Government tonight stated that the reported transaction of the Westminister Bank in London transferring over one million sterling from the Hyderabad account to the account of the Pakistan High Commissioner in the United Kingdom was "part of a financial loot" by the former Laik Ali Ministry in the State involving the squandering of sums of between ten to twelve crores of rupees.

These sums were stated to have been spent on anti-Indian propaganda abroad and in illicit purchase of arms.

MOIN BURNS HIS BOATS?

It was pointed out here that Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung before he went to Europe as head of the Hyderabad Delegation to United Nations took his entire family with him. Moin is the brother-in-law of Mir Laik Ali, former Hyderabad Premier who with other members of his Cabinet is at present in internment. Moin is also reported to have transferred some of his properties in Hyderabad State to places outside Indian territory before his departure for Paris.

SWAMI RAMANAND APPEALS TO U.N.O.

An appeal to the UNO that Hyderabad should not be permitted to be made a pawn in the game of international power politics and instead that august body should respect the will of the people of Hyderabad was made by Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress in a statement issued today.

PARIS, Sept 27 (Reuter): South Africa's objection to the inclusion in the agenda of the United Nations Assembly of Indian complaints against her will be heard tomorrow, Dr. Herbert Evatt, of Australia, President of the Assembly, announced here tonight.

THREE POWER EXPERTS MEET

Case On Berlin Crisis In Documentation Stage

LONDON, Sept. 27 (Reuter).—British, American and French experts met for three hours in Paris today to discuss their case on the Berlin crisis in the Security Council.

They will meet again tomorrow afternoon, it was officially stated.

Documentation of the case understood to entail much detailed work, will be completed before any communication is despatched to Secretary General Trygve Lie.

Formal notification to the United Nations wa not expected for another day or two.

Mr. Ernest Bevin's declaration to the Assembly today—largely a retort to that of the Soviet delegate M. Andrei Vishinsky on Saturday—was hailed by many delegations as a great speech.

Comment included: Mr. George C. Marshall: "Mr. Bevin's speech was a wonderful statement of facts." Other United States delegates called it one of the best Mr. Bevin had ever made.

France: A French Foreign Office spokesman said it was a great and well-balanced declaration.

BAO DAI URGED TO RETURN TO INDO-CHINA

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuter): Pham Van Binh, envoy of Bao Dai, ex-Emperor of Annam, today urged him to return immediately to Vietnam, according to a Saigon message to the Agence French Presse.

"It is absolutely necessary that the Emperor should return to his country, and the sooner the better, "he was quoted as saying before leaving for France, where he is to consult with the ex-Emperor.

"If within three months, "he added, "the Emperor returns to Vietnam with a treaty conferring upon him rights and prerogatives of Chief of State of an independent national freely associated with France, peace and order can be quickly restored."

Bad Dai is understood to be unwilling to return to Indo-China until a treaty between Vietnam and France has been signed with full guarantees of Vietnam's independence within the French Union.

M. Bollaert, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, is believed to consider the ex-Emperors return should precede the signing of the treaty.

Pakistan Loans

KARACHI, Sept. 27 (API).—The Government of Pakistan today announced the floatation of the following new loans:

(1) The 2-3/4 per cent loan 1955-6,
(2) The 2-3/4 per cent loan 1958-9, and
(3) The 3 per cent loan, 1963.

The first two loans will be open for subscription for one day only, viz., October, 18, 1948. The other loan will be open from October 18, 1948, till further orders.

Postal Facilities In Hyderabad Territory

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

It has been announced that Indian Post Offices in Aurangabad, Jalna, Paroani, Nanded, Sailu, Manwath and Lattur in Hyderabad territory have started functioning from Monday, September 27. Only postcards will be accepted for the present.

BEVIN ACCUSES RUSSIA

"Moscow To Blame If Atom War Breaks"

REPLY TO VISHINSKY'S CHARGE

U. N. May Have To Proceed On Regional Basis If Present Structure Fails, Says British Foreign Minister

PARIS, Sept. 27. (Reuter) · Mr. Ernest Bevin told the United Nations General Assembly today that Russia alone would be responsible if atom warfare burst upon the world. His speech was a vehement retort to Mr. Andrei Vishinsky, the Soviet Delegate who spoke on Saturday.

"With all the solemnity at my disposal", he said, "I must say that if the black fury, the incalculable disaster of atomic war should fall upon us, one power, by refusing its co-operation in the control and development of those great new forces for the good of humanity, will alone be responsible for the ills which may be visited upon mankind."

He declared much of what M. Vishinsky had said was "pure invention" and that to call the "friendly contacts" in the west a cold war against Russia was "nonsense".

"If the Soviet Government are living in fear of our joining in an attack on the territory of the Soviet Union they may rest in peace—we shall never do it" he said.

Assurance To Moscow

On the Soviet disarmament proposal—one-third cut in the forces of the Big Five Powers—he admitted "We are suspicious", and said disarmament presupposes a cessation of attacks on our institutions and our internal political business.

Mr. Bevin said the Soviet Union seemed to be asking the rest of the world to disarm while she kept her own military strength a secret. He called on M. Vyshinsky to "tell us first the facts about the armed forces of the Soviet Union."

U.N. AS INSTRUMENT OF PEACE

Mr. Bevin warned that the United Nations as an instrument for peace might have to be revised.

Saying it was better to have "our difficulties now than to live in a fool's paradise", he declared: "If we cannot proceed on a world basis as we hoped, we must proceed on a regional basis. We must agree with whom we can agree. Work with those who can work with. Understand and trust those who are willing to enter into trust and understanding with us".

Mr. Bevin was given a resounding half minute ovation when he finished, and the United States delegate, Mr. Warren Austin walked across the aisle to wring his hand but none of the delegates of the Soviet group joined in the applause.

M. Vishinsky vigourously underlined the text of his copy of the speech when Mr. Bevin spoke of his Government's suspicion about disarmament.

Points From Speech

The points which Mr. Bevin made included:

PALESTINE

Britain had decided to support the Bernadotte plan in its entirety, as offering "the best hope of healing the breach" between Arabs and Jews.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The possibility of a covenant denning such rights "now seems doubtful, but we will not slacken our efforts".

TURSTEESHIP COUNCIL

He accused this body of tending to go beyond its supervisory powers as laid down in the Charter.

THE VETO

Britain had "consistently held the view that where the vital interest of the countries were in question, the veto is not evil in itself.

In 1946 steps had been taken towards a code of conduct on the use of the veto.

"Can we not even now progress on this path?" he asked.

He criticised the Soviet application of the veto in cases of admission of certain nation to U. N. O., asking "can anyone seriously say Ceylon is less independent than the Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian Republics?

"The blocking of such countries as Ceylon, Eire, the Transjordan and Italy for entirely irrelevant reasons does indeed produce an acute sense of frustration".

RUSSIA—A "SEALED BOOK"

Mr. Bevin asked: "How are we to regard the proposals put forward by M. Vyshinsky? We must be forgiven if we are suspicious

"His country is a sealed book, but in my country we have a free press. M. Vyshinsky can and does quote anything that appears in print about what happens in our side and in some cases about what does not happen. Much of what he has said is pure invention.

"What person can say what is happening inside the Soviet Union? Have we got to put our security in the pool with a nation that will not and is de-

(Continued on Page 7)

NIZAM'S FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO PAK HIGH COMMISSIONER

British Bank Acts On Moin Nawaz's Instructions: A Crore And 40 Lakhs Involved

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (API).—**The Government of India are now examining the situation arising from the transfer by a London Bank of Rs. one crore and 40 lakhs (1,007,940 sterling) from its Hyderabad State account to the Pakistan High Commissioner in London on September 20.**

According to official quarters here the Finance Secretary of Hyderabad State instructed the Westminster Bank London, on September 22, four days after Hyderabad's surrender not to make any payment from the State account with the bank. The balance in the bank was believed to be £2,000,000 (Rs. 2 crores and 70 lakhs) prior to this transaction.

BANK INFORMS NIZAM

The bank has now informed the Nizam's Government that on Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung's instructions of September 15, a sum of one crore and forty lakhs of rupees was transferred on September 20 to the account of Mr Habib Rahimtullah the Pakistan High Commissioner in London.

NIZAM'S MESSAGE TO DELHI

Later tonight it was ascertained that the Governor-General had received a telegram from the Nizam saying that his Ex-Finance Minister, Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung had "unauthorisedly transferred" a sum of £1007,940 standing in the Westminster Bank in the account of the State to the account of the High Commissioner for Pakistan in London in the same bank. The Nizam urged the Governor-General to ask His Majesty's Government to use their good offices to have the money retransferred into the account of the Hyderabad State and "if necessary freeze the amount."

The Governor-General has replied asking the Nizam to confirm his telegram "as it is a very grave matter" and requested him to send an authenticated copy of the communication received by the Nizam from the Westminster Bank.

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Enthusiastic men and women are required to work in sales dept., 'New State' Magazine. Apply or see New State, Ebrahim Bldg., 2nd Floor, Bell Lane, Medows St., Bombay. 9583.

Wanted experienced Graduate Proof Readers with good command over English-language. Apply in own handwriting with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Fort, Bombay, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

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FROM 1st OCTOBER, 1948, charges for loaded journey and empty haulage in respect of G.I.P. Rly's Third Class Tourist Car will be as under:—

LOADED JOURNEY.

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NOTICE.

INTIMATION having been received of the loss of policies Nos. 87336, 87337, 87338, 87339, 87340, 87341, 87342 and 87343 issued to Mr. Naresh Ramnarayan Rastogi, Mr. Harish Ram Narayan Rastogi, Mr. Yogendra Laxminarayan Rastogi, Mr. Shreenath Ramnarayan Rastogi, Mr. Mahendra Laxminarayan Rastogi, Mr. Shambhu Laxminarayan Rastogi, Mr. Bhupendra Radheshyam Rastogi, Mr. Rana Pratap Laxminarayan Rastogi, respectively, duplicate policies will be issued to the assureds unless objection is lodged with the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., at its Head Office, in Industrial Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay within thirty days of this Notice.

K. C. DESAI,
General Manager.

Place: Bombay.
Date: 27-9-1948.

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SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA.

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1632

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How many years necessary to complete the course.
Past University results.
(class and marks in different subjects at University Examination Test Passed with date.)
Marks obtained in the last annual class examination of your institute or College.
Amount of College fees.
Any other fees
Average monthly expenditure of the student excluding tuition fees

3 Application with full particulars should reach the undersigned before 15th October 1948.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.
Orissa, Cuttack.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR PUBLIC HEALTH, SRINAGAR-KASHMIR.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Gynaecologist and Obstretrician on agreemental basis in the scale of 300-25-500 on the following terms, on probation for one year in the first instance. Applications accompanied with the necessary testimonials showing qualifications, experience, if any, etc., should reach this office within 21 days from the date of publication of this notice.

1. Pay (300-25-500)	Higher start will be allowed in case of high academic qualifications, experience etc.
2. Terms of Service	Three years—renewable but terminable in the interim subject to 3 months notice on either side.
3. Privilege Leave	As for permanent officers under the Kashmir Service Regulations.
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5. Private Practice	Allowed
6. Will have to serve at Jammu and Kashmir as and when required.	

Sd. S. N. PESHIN
Director Public Health.

(1613)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B. E. S. & T. COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

ROUTE "B1"

On and from Monday, the 4th October 1948 the following will be the running of Route "B1":

ROUTE:— As at present.

HEADWAY:— Morning & Evening – 10 minutes.
Mid-day – 15 minutes.

FIRST & LAST BUS:—

Terminus	Weekdays First	Weekdays Last	Saturdays First	Saturdays Last	Sun. & Holidays First	Sun. & Holidays Last
Ballard Estate	8.15 16.55	11.15 20.05	8.15	11.15	–	–
Flora Fountain	11.55	16.25	11.55	16.50	12.05	16.50
Museum	20.17	21.25	–	–	7.30	11.45
Colaba P.O.	–	–	16.50	21.25	16.50	21.25
Harkness Road	7.05	22.00	7.05	22.02	8.00	22.02

ROUTE "D1"

On and from Monday, the 4th October 1948 the following extension will take place on Route "D1":

ROUTE:— This service will be extended from Band Stand (Cooperage), via Cooperage Road, Ormiston Road, Colaba Causeway Road to Electric House.

HEADWAY:— 11 Minutes.

FIRST & LAST BUS:—

Terminus	Weekdays First	Weekdays Last	Saturdays First	Saturdays Last	Sun. & Holidays First	Sun. & Holidays Last
Colaba Bus Stn..	8.20	20.10	8.20	14.49	No Service	
Electric House	8.48	19.45	8.48	15.03	No Service	

ROUTE "P1"

On and from Monday, the 4th October 1948 a New Service the Route "P1" will operate as shown below:—

ROUTE:— From Flora Fountain to Malabar Hill via Hornby Road Bori Bunder, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, 1st Marine Street, Queen's Road, New Queen's Road, Opera House, Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, Gowalia Tank Road, Kemp's Corner, Gibbs Road, Hanging Gardens, Ridge Road, Teen Bathi, Walkeshwar Road to Malabar Hill. (Return via Ridge Road, Gibbs Road, Hughes Road, Sandhurst Bridge to Opera House and then as above).

HEADWAY:— Monday to Saturday – Morning & Evening – 20 minutes.
Mid-day – 30 minutes.
Sundays & Holidays – Morning – 30 minutes.
– Mid-day – No Service.
Evening – 20 minutes.

FIRST & LAST BUS:—

Terminus	Monday to Sat. First	Monday to Sat. Last	Sun. & Holidays First	Sun. & Holidays Last
Flora Fountain	7.35	21.05	7.35 15.50	11.35 21.10
Malabar Hill	8.05	21.32	8.05 16.20	12.05 21.40

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

G.I.P. RAILWAY TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 4-10-1948 for the supply of pure ghee at the Railway grainshops on Poona Division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Assistant Controller Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Poona (1595)

G.I.P. RAILWAY TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 29-9-1948 for the supply of Pure Groundnut oil at the Railway's grainshops at Kalyan, Thakurli, Dombivli, Thana, Karjat, Neral, Kasara, Vasind and Bassein Road. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office.

(1596)

G.I.P. RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore and Thull Ghats, G.I.P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tender on 25th October 1948 upto 16.30 hrs. for the construction of Bridges, Culverts and side drains etc. on Diversion No. 8 on Bhore Ghats between miles 78.761 and 79.055 South East Line.

2. The form of tender schedule and condition of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. Drawing can also be had at Rs. 3/- per set. These sums will not be refunded.

Lonavla, 21-9-1948. 1587

NAUTICAL & ENGINEERING COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

(GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

THE COLLEGE will open on the 1st October, 1948, for the purpose of providing instruction for seagoing officers who are qualified to to appear for the following examinations.

Master, First Mate and Second Mate (Foreign going); Master and Mate (Home Trade); and First and Second Class Marine Engineer (Steam and Motor).

The course for each grade will normally be for three months, and students may join the College at any time. Application forms, details of courses, and information regarding fees etc., may be obtained from the Director, Nautical and Engineering College, Azad Maidan, Bombay, or from the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

1647

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED CALCUTTA.

NOTICE FOR ISSUE OF DUPLICATE OF LOST POLICY.

IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to us by Mr. Bhaichand Rupchand Shah, holder of our policy No. 35772 issued in his favour that the said policy has been lost and that it was not in any manner transferred or encumbered. Unless valid objections are received at this office within 15 days from the date hereof, the said policy will be cancelled and a duplicate policy issued in his name.

Secretary,
HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOC., LTD.
CALCUTTA.

Dated 27-9-48. 1648

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 25th October, 1948, at 11-30 A.M. to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as a Special Resolution with or without modification.

"That the Directors be and are hereby authorised to pay the sum of Rs. 2,37,180 to the Gandhi Memorial Fund as a donation from this Company."

By Order of the Board.
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 27th September, 1948.

1637

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 25th October, 1948, at 3-30 P.M. to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as a Special Resolution with or without modification.

"That the Directors be and are hereby authorised to pay the sum of Rs. 2,00,130 to the Gandhi Memorial Fund as a donation from this Company."

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 27th September, 1948.

1638

INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the undermentioned posts at the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur. The appointments will be on contract basis for a period of six years in the first instance. Benefits of the Committee's Provident Fund are admissible after confirmation.

(1) PROFESSOR OF SUGAR CHEMISTRY and (2) PROFESSOR OF SUGAR ENGINEERING in the scale of Rs. 1150-50-1550 PLUS the usual allowances admissible at the rates sanctioned by the Government of India for their own employees. AGE—Preferably not more than 45 years. ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS:—For (1)—A Doctorate in Organic Chemistry or Bio-Chemistry or Physical Chemistry or in Chemical Engineering and research experience of at least ten years, with special reference to Sugar Chemistry in any one of these subjects; DESIRABLE—Practical experience and ability to carry out and direct research on industrial problems connected with sugar. For (2)—A good degree in Mechanical, Electrical or Civil Engineering with a Membership or an Associateship of a recognised Institution of Mechanical, Electrical or Civil Engineers. DESIRABLE—Training in a firm of manufacturers of sugar or similar other machinery and practical experience of at least ten years in the designing and manufacturing of cane sugar machinery together with its erection and operation.

(3) ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SUGAR CHEMISTRY (ORGANIC) in the scale of Rs. 325-25-650-E.B.-35-1,000 PLUS the usual allowances admissible at the rates sanctioned by the Government of India for its employees. The scale is subject to revision according to the recommendations of the Pay Comission. AGE.—Preferably not more than 35 years. ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS: Postgraduate training in Organic Chemistry or Honours degree in Science with Chemistry as principal subject; ability to direct and carry out independent research in Organic Chemistry. Preference will be given to candidates holding a doctorate or post-graduate qualifications in Chemical Engineering. Experience in Sugar Chemistry will be considered an additional qualification.

Applications with copies of testimonials and published papers together with details of present employment, pay and scale should be forwarded through the proper channel, so as to reach the undersigned by the 25th November, 1948. Selected candidates will have to appear for interview at New Delhi at their own expense.

R. D. BOSE,
Secretary.
Indian Central Sugarcane Committee,
No. 3, Pusa Road, Delhi.

(1640)

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE DIRECTORS of the Company have decided to recommend to the Annual General Meeting, the payment of the following dividends to the Shareholders for the year ended 30th June, 1948:—

Rs. 25-0-0 per Share on Preference Shares.
Rs. 11-0-0 per Share on Ordinary Shares.

For and on behalf of
The Central India Spg., Wg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
TATA INDUSTRIES, LTD.
Managing Agents,
A. D. SHROFF.
Director.

Bombay, 27th September, 1948.

(1636)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House" Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1948 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June 1948.
(2) To declare dividends.
(3) To elect three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint two auditors and fixed their remuneration.

Additional Business:—

And NOTICE is hereby also given that at such Ordinary General Meeting the following resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution:—

"RESOLVED that in response to the appeal for subscription to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund and/or other funds to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the Directors be authorised on behalf of the Company to make a contribution or contributions aggregating a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,905."

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
TATA INDUSTRIES, LTD.
Managing Agents,
A. D. SHROFF,
Director.

Bombay, 27th September, 1948.

NOTE:—The Dividends, if sanctioned at the General Meeting, will be payable from Friday, the 29th October 1948, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 25th September 1948, and the dividend warrants will be duly posted to the registered addresses of such shareholders.

(1636A)

G.I.P. RLY— TIME TABLE

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1-10-1948. Sheet Time Tables will be exhibited at station. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters.

1626

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from war service medical licentiates for admission to the next session of the condensed M. B. Course at the Lake Medical College, Calcutta, commencing on the 1st November, 1948.

2. Government have sanctioned the grant of the following concessions to war service medical licentiates and licentiates of Indian Domicile who served in the Burma Army, admitted to the College subject to the extent of assistance being determined for each applicant on the recommendations of the Central or Provincial Selection Boards as the case may be:—Books upto Rs. 300/- on production of necessary vouchers countersigned by the Principal (for the entire period of training). Examination fee. Rs. 80/- Admission fee Rs. 25 Tuition fee Rs. 500. p.a. Boarding and Lodging charges Rs. 660/- p.a.

Each candidate must submit a certificate either from the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer regarding his financial condition along with his application.

3. The candidates coming from the different provinces and States, must produce letters of authority from their respective Governments regarding the regular payment of their dues before admission, otherwise they will themselves be responsible for such payment. The candidates from West Bengal, Madras, Bombay, East Punjab, Central Provinces, and Berar, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces and Assam will apply direct to the Administrative Medical Officer of the Provinces, who will make the necessary selection.

Candidates from Centrally Administered Areas and Indian States including Ex-Service refugees resettled there should apply to the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi, through their Medical authorities. Ex-Service refugee candidates from Pakistan Areas who have resettled themselves in the Provinces should apply through the Administrative Medical Officer concerned.

4. Prospectus and application forms may be obtained from the Administrative Medical Officer of the Provinces, Chief Medical Officer of the State or the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.

5. The candidates for the next session are informed that they must be prepared to accept any accommodation that may be provided for them, including accommodation in tents.

6. The last date for receiving applications is 20th October, 1948.

7. All previous applications are hereby considered null and void.

(Sd). K. L. SEN.
Principal,
Lake Medical College, Calcutta.

(1633)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of Head Masters of High Schools in Baroda State in the grade of Rs. 200-25-400 with dearness and other allowances as per rules. Those with high academic and training qualifications and considerable experience will be given preference. Applications with full details regarding birthplace, age, native place, educational qualifications etc., should reach the Commissioner of Education, Baroda State, Baoda, not later than 15th October, 1948.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify a candidate.

(1639)

B.B. & C.I. RLY.

TENDER NOTICE NOS.

TCP|42,43,44.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on the prescribed form G.S. 204 for the purchase of the following.

	Commodity.	Quantity required in B.Ms. for DOHAD.
1.	Firewood T-CP-42	4500
2.	Charcoal T-CP-43	5000
3.	Dry chillies T-CP-44	100
4.	Dhania T-CP-44	25
5.	Jira T-CP-44	30
6.	Dry copra (halves) T-CP-44	200
7.	Black murich T-CP-44	30
8.	Haldi T-CP-44	20

Tenders closing on 7-10-1948 at 16|-hrs. in the office of the Deputy General Manager, G.S.D., B.B. & C.I. Rly. Bombay.

Tender forms and terms can be had from the office of the President, Grainshop Committee, Freelandgunj Dohad on application.

For Dy. General Manager,
Grainshops Bombay.

1635

SHREE LAXMI THREADS LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sir VITHALDAS CHAMBERS, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 29th October, 1948, at 4-15 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of laying before the meeting the final account of the Liquidator and giving any explanations thereof and for the purpose of passing the Extra Ordinary resolution for the disposal of the documents of the Company.

AMRATLAL K. PARIKH,
Liquidator.

Dated this 28th Day of September, 1948.

1643

CLOTH DEALERS LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sir VITHALDAS CHAMBERS, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 29th October, 1948 at 4-25 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of laying before the meeting the final account of the Liquidator and giving any explanationsthereof and for the purpose of passing the Extra Ordinary resolution for the disposal of the documents of the Company.

AMRATLAL K. PARIKH,
Liquidator.

Dated this 28th Day of September, 1948.

1644

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership firm of Messrs. BHAGWATI PRODUCTIONS, carrying on business of producing Motion pictures at Shree Sound Studios, Pasta Road, Dadar, Bombay has been DISSOLVED as from the 20th day of August, 1948. Mr. MOHANLAL HARDAYALMAL VAHI, one of the partners of the said firm has retired from the said firm as from the said date and Mr. ISHWARLAL HARIPRASAD JOSHI, the remaining partner has become the Sole Proprietor of the business of the said Messrs. Bhagwati Productions as from the 21st day of August, 1948.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1948.

POPATLAL & JIVABHAI,
Attorneys for Messrs
Bhagwati Productions.

1649.

YOUR DEALER KNOWS YOUR CAR BEST LET US SERVICE YOUR
STANDARD
Triangular Motors Ltd
15, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD BOMBAY
Telephone 32056

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The TIGHT CORNER
that leads to Laughs....

GREAT INDIA PICTURES'
PARAKAAG

MUNAWAR SULTANA,
MADHUBALA, ULHAS
Director: NAJAM NAQVI

8TH WEEK
LAMINGTON
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Booking 10 to 11-30 and 4-30 to 6



A TRUE-PICTURE OF NOMAD LIFE!

RAJKAMAL'S Daring Hit
BANWASI

Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30
Sun 1-15



6th WEEK at
NEW WEST END

2ND Week of GREAT RUSH
AT 3 THEATRES!.....
LOVE'S THIRST
DRAMATISED Defty in.....
MEHBOOB Productions Ltd.'s
Star-Studded Musical Hit!

Anokhi Ada

Produced and Directed by:
MEHBOOB
Music:
NAUSHAD
Starring:
NASEEM, SURENDRA,
ZEB QURESHI &
PREM ADIB

EXCELSIOR
(Plans open)
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sun & Holi. at 12-30
(Adv. Bookings: 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.)
BROADWAY
DADAR.
Daily: 4, 6-45 and 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinee at 1 p.m.
(Adv. Bkgs: 4 to 6)
(A JAYSINH Release)

See PRITHVIRAJ'S
GREATEST Role in a Great Drama
PRITHVI THEATRES
PATHAN
TO-DAY at 4 p.m. and
8 p.m. Show at
DAMODAR HALL
PAREL
PLANS OPEN

WE ARE LOOKING FOR 500 ASTHMATIC READERS

As extraordinary as it may seem, we require the names and addresses of 500 Asthmatics. So certain are we of the unequalled effect of Do-Do Asthma Tablets, we have decided to offer 500 Test Supplies to the readers of BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

500 Asthmatics, therefore, will have the opportunity of varifying free of charge and at our expense the marvellous results obtained from Do-Do Tablets, which have the power to cut short a severe Asthma attack in the incredibly short time of 30 seconds!

This FREE Test Offer is proof positive of how certain we are that Asthmatics, who have once used Do-Do will themselves become its most enthusiastic advocates, and will strongly recommend Do-Do to their friends and acquaintances.

No Asthmatic reading this appeal should delay in writing for the Free Test Supply, enclosing 2 annas in stamps. Address: INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO., Dept. 50, 187, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

IMPORTANT: This offer is not valid after 19th October. To avoid disappointment write now!



NOTE THE TIMINGS.
3, 6-15, 9-30 p.m.
Plans open Book now
JAIMANI DEWAN'S Musical Social
Chaman
(In PUNJABI)
Directed by ROOP SHOREY
Starring:
MEENA, KARAN DEWAN,
KULDIP, MAJNU, GULAB
RANDHIR & OM PRAKASH
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
FROM FRIDAY 1ST
EXCELSIOR
A. W. I. THEATRES LTD. Release.

NEVER BEFORE
HAVE YOU SEEN SUCH A SPECTACLE OF HEALTHY SPIRITED BUOYANT BOYS AND GIRLS—MORE RADIANT & GLAMOROUS THAN FILM STARS!
THE TRIUMPH OF YOUTH
(In Glorious Colour)
—IT WILL INSPIRE THE YOUTH OF INDIA
Also: HAPPY BRIDE
(Musical In Colour)
Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30
Plans Open 9-30 to
12-30, 2-30 to 5-30
LAST THREE DAYS
CAPITOL
A 'DIAMOND' Release

FLAG DAY ON OCT. 1
Remember The Ex-Servicemen

Bombay Ban On Sale Of Arms

The Order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the dealers in Greater Bombay from transferring, either by sale or otherwise, to any licence holder any arms or ammunition, including percussion caps, without a special permit has been extended for two months, from September 29.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA September 27: (API):- Following is the weather summary for Monday, the 27th September, 1948:

The cyclonic storm in the north-east Arabian Sea has weakened into a depression which lies this morning with its centre about 80 miles north-west of Dwarka. It is likely to weaken further without much movement.

Fairly well-distributed light to moderate rain has fallen over the region from the Konkan and east Gujarat to north Orissa and sub-Himalayan Bengal. There have also been local showers along the north Madras coast and in Malbar.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 28TH:— Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Orissa, the east Central Provinces, along the north Madras coast and in the north Konkan and occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota, Nagpur, the east Deccan, the west Central Provinces, Berar and the south Konkan. Scattered showers are likely elsewhere outside north Rajputana. Isolated dust-storms may occur in South Rajputana.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Isolated heavy falls of rain may occur along and near the Circars coast during the next 48 hours.

Weather Chart

POONA, September 27 (AIP): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temparatures and rain fall in inches during past 24 hours from 26th Sept 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 27th September 1948:—

Ahmedabad 85 76 0.3 8.7 minus 19.3 BOMBAY 82 74 0.1 65.3 minus 1.4 Calcutta 93 79 0.1 44.5 minus 2.0 Cuttack 71 79 0.1 47.4 plus 1.9 Delhi 90 74 0 31.5 plus 9.6 Lucknow 82 77 T 44.9 plus 10.0 Madras 89 79 0 11.7 minus 2.5 Nagpur 88 74 0.1 34.2 minus 82 Patna 90 75 0.6 40.3 plus 0.4 Poona 84 69 0 18.1 minus 1.1 Shillong 72 60 0.1 71.4 plus 16.6 Sholapur 88 68 0 29.9 plus 1.0 Simla 67 52 0.3 41.1 minus 4.5

Weather Bulletin For Farmers

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 29-9-1948. Widespread light to moderate showers in the Konkanpatti, Gujerat, Saurashtra Cutch and the Hyderabad State and local showers in the Bombay Karnatak. HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING. Locally heavy rain will commence in north Kanara, Goa, Ratnagiri and eastern Telungana districts during the next 48 hours. OUTLOOK FOR NEXT TWO DAYS. Increase of rain in Hyderabad, Mawal, Desh, the Bombay Karnatak and the Konkanpatti and dry weather in Cutch, Saurashtra and Gujerat.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF ONE HILLMAN MINX SALOON DELUXE MOTOR CAR.

M/s GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and subject to his confirmation, sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, 29th inst. at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay, High Court Building, Bombay.

One Hillman Minx Saloon Deluxe Motor Car No. BMX 2461, Model 1939,9.8 H.P.

The Sale will be confirmed by the Official Assignee of Bombay at the same time.

The Car will be on view from 11 A.M. & 4 P.M. (S.T.) in the High Court, Compound.

Terms: Cash payment and immediate delivery.

GANDHI & CO.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS OF JEWELLERY AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Messrs. Unvala & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Suit No. 1893 of 1948 (Maneckjee J. Tutna v/s. Manek Kaikhushru Surdas & Ors) and pursuant to the order made in the above suit will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the defendants in the said Suit.

THURSDAY the 30th day of September 1948 at 3-30 P.M. at their Sale Room.

Valuable diamond, ruby and emerald old set Jewellery, pearl bangles, necklaces, and gold ornaments.

The jewellery will be on view two days before the sale from 11-30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
123, Medows Street, Fort.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 10, 2004.
Muslim: Zilkad 24, 1367
Parsi: Farvardin 26, 1318
Sunrise: 6-29 a.m. Sunset: 18-30 p.m.
Hightide: 08-18, 19-56. Lowtide: 00-54, 14-54.

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: The Adjourned Meeting of the Improvements Committee (originally called for Tuesday, the 21st September 1948, and adjourned from that day), will be held in the Corporation Hall today at 2-45 p.m. (B.T.)

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Meeting today (Tuesday) at Green's Hotel at 1-45 p.m. Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, will speak on "What the Rest Expect from Independent India".

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: Today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street, Dasturji Framroze Bode will expound Gatha Ushtavaiti Ha 43.

ALL-INDIA ASSOCIATION OF FINE ARTS: The Hon. Gen. Secretary writes: According to the decisions taken at the Recent All-India Art Conference the Bombay Provincial Regional Committee has been set up consisting of the representatives from the Art Schools, Museums and Art Societies throughout the Province. The first meeting of the Committee was held on Saturday the 25th, at the Bombay Art Salon when Dr. K. G. Saiyiddin, the Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Prof. W. Langhammer, Mr. K. K. Hebbar, Mr. Pansare, Mr. N. M. Kelkar, Mr. R. Chatterji and Mr. Gadre were co-opted on the Committee in their individual capacity.

All Provincial art organisation not yet represented on the Regional Committee should get in touch with the Honorary Secretary, All-India Association of Fine Arts, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BHAGINI SAMAJ: The Bhagini Samaj will celebrate "Gandhi Jayanti" on Thursday, 30th instant. A charkha competition will be held between 3 to 4 p.m. at 225 Khetwadi Main Road. At 4 p.m. Syt. Purshottum Kanji will spak on the life of Gandhiji. All sisters are cordially invited.

FREE TREATMENT FOR TYPHOID

The Homoeopathic General Hospital, Nilam Mansion, Lamington Road, offers to the public its free services to all, specially to the poor. Preventive anti-typhoid treatment will also be given free to the public from the out-door department of the Hospital between 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5 to 7 p.m.

Will You Be A Party To Animal Slaughter?

If not, use only chappals and other leather goods made out of the hide of non-slaughtered animals.
A.I.V.I.A., Wardha, C.P.

POONA DIST. RALLY

The Poona District Annual Rally of the Boy Scouts Association will be held on the 1st October at 5 p.m. at the Heneker Scout Pavilion, 35 Kahun Road, Poona 1, H. E. Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay will preside at the Rally and Rani Maharaj Singh will give away the prizes and trophies to winning groups.

INDIAN CULTURE AND PHILOSOPHY

A prize of Rs. 300 is offered by Dr. R. U. Hingorani, 128 Harley Street, W1, London, England, for an essay, on "Indian Culture and Philosophy" Entrants may be of any nationality, of either sex and of any age. There is no limit to the length of the essay.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION IN HINDUSTANI

On behalf of the Congress Rashtrabhasha Samiti of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, an elocution competition in Hindustani will be held between 4 and 7 p.m. on October 23, 1948, as a part of Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations Programme.

There will be three divisions in the competition:—

1st division:—For competitors below the age of 18 years.

Subjects:—(i) Mere Bachapan Ki ek Ghatana, (ii) Mere Adarsha Neta, (iii) Akla Badi Ki Bhains, (iv) Mere Pyara Jawahar.

2nd division:—For competitors above the age of 18 years.

Subjects:—(i) Sampradaikata ek Jahar Hai, (ii) Bhashavar Prantoka Bantavara, (iii) Mahatma Gandhi aur Goutam Budh, (iv) Mahatma Gandhi ke Sidhant, (v) Vad Sachai aur Jivan.

3rd division:—For Hindi or Hindustani teachers, Pracharaks and for such other competitors whichever be their Mother Tongue.

Subjects:—List of Subjects will be supplied 5 minutes before, in the competition Hall.

Note:—(i) In the first two divisions, the competitors whose mother tongue is Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani and who are teachers cannot take part. (ii) Competitor standing first will be awarded a golden medal. (iii) Competitors must register their names in the Congress Rashtrabhasha Samiti Office

DO YOU SUFFER FROM CONSTIPATION?

Do not use pills and purgative which gradually worsen the melady... Use unpolished rice and whole meal handground flour.
A.I.V.I.A. WARDHA, C.P.

POSTAL HOLIDAY ON SATURDAY

Saturday the 2nd October 1948, will be a Posts and Telegraphs Holiday on account of Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday. All the Departments of the Bombay G.P.O and T.S.Os. including the Telegraph branches of the combined offices will observe on that day, the same working hours as on Sundays.

KHER TO OPEN KANHERI NATIONAL PARK

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay will declare open the Kanheri National Park at Borivli on October 1.

The park which is the first of its kind in the whole of India covers an area of five square miles.

Other Ministers of the Bombay Government and several members of the Legislatures are expected to attend the opening ceremony.

Tenements For Workers And Low-Income Men

A few tenements at Worli will be available for allotment to industrial workers and a few more at Ghatkopar and Goregaum for persons of low income groups about the middle of October, 1948. Those whose emoluments are not more than ten times the economic rent leviable in respect of the particular class of tenements will be considered as belonging to low income groups. Applications are to be made to the Estate Manager, Office of the Director of Labour Welfare, Wellington Cinema Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2, before October 4, 1948 on printed application forms, which can be had personally on payment of one anna each.

Firm Employee Arrested For Alleged Theft

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bhisnupadan Satyacharan, an employee of a jewellers' firm was arrested by the Bombay police on Saturday for alleged theft of diamond earrings valued at Rs. 30,000.

According to the police ear-rings were given to the jewellers' firm by a person for repairs on September 14 last. They were kept in the firm's workshop and on September 23 they were found missing from there. The accused was arrested by the police on suspicion and on a statement made by him the ear-rings, it is alleged, were recovered from a room at Mandvi.

The accused was produced before Rao Saheb Velkar at the Esplanade Police Court today and remanded to custody for a fortnight.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

The Customs Officers of the Preventive Department and Opium Section, Bombay this morning foiled an alleged attempt to smuggle a large quantity of opium by S.S. 'Kampala.' Two persons, Kallamia Hamidulla and Nur Islam were arrested in this connection and opium worth about 2,000 was recovered from them.

ARRESTED ON FORGERY CHARGE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Maganlal D. Mistri, Soma Govind and Deva Bhavooji declarants for pass-ports were arrested by the Esplanade Police on Saturday on charges of forgery.

It is alleged that Soma Govind and Deva Bhavooji produced two declarations before the Registrar of the Esplanade Court for obtaining passports. At the time of the scrutiny of the papers the accused were unable to explain the contents of the declarations. They were immediately placed under arrest.

Maganlal D. Mistri, the first accused, is said to have been the person who coached the other two to commit the forgery.

Theft Accused Remanded

BOMBAY, Monday

Samuel Masseri, Akbar Khan Fazal Khan, Devjee Baboo, Asherwadan Daniels and others were arrested by the Colaba Police on Sunday in connection with the theft of wireless equipment, amplifiers and other articles from the godown of the A.I.R. where they were employed as watchmen.

The accused were placed before Rao Saheb Velkar, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court on Monday, when they were remanded into custody.

Radio

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Pinakin Trivedi, 7-40 News in (M), 7-50 News in (G), 8-0 News in (E), 8-15 News in (H), 8-30 Allah Rakha, 8-45 Mirabai Badkar, 12-0 p.m. Akashwani Ne Chotare, 12-45 News in (M), 12-50 News in (G), 12-55 Laker, 1-25 News in (H), 1-30 News in (E), 1-40 Lunch Hour, 4-20 School Broadcasts, 5-0 Master Gangaram, 5-15 Sonibai Mulgaonkar, 5-45 News in (K), 6-0 News in (E), 6-10 News in (H), 6-15 G. R. Nimbergi (Violin), 6-30 Raag Puria Dhanashree (by S. K. Abhyankar), 6-45 Pinakin Trivedi, 7-0 Topic of the Day, 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 7-15 Allah Rakha (Tabla), 7-30 Ya Mahinyatlya Ghadamodi, 7-45 Ustad Faiyaz Khan, 8-0 News in (M), 8-15 News in (G), 8-30 Allah Rakha (Tabla), 8-45 G. R. Nimbergi (Violin), 9-0 ews in (E), 9-15 News in (H), 9-30 BBC News Relay, 9-40 Anything Goes, 9-45 Current Events, Review of Current Affairs in English by Prof. Jal C. Daruwala, 10-0 Maneck Bamboat, 10-15 "East and West" 10-30 Fareeda Nariman—Piano.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-40 a.m. Garbigeeto, 5-45 p.m. Master Gangaram, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

7-45 p.m. Commercial News, 8-0 Raag Behag, 9-0 S. K. Abhyankar, 9-30 Master Gangaram, 10-0 Mirabai Badkar

INTERVIEW WITH OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM ON AIR

Some of the members of the Indian Olympic Hockey Team which returned to India recently will be interviewed by Homi Talyerkhan in a broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, 28th September. This can be heard on 244 meters.

H.H. Aga Khan And Anti-Ex-Communication Bill

Mr. Mahomed Rawjee, President of the Aga Khan's Federal Council for India, has addressed a telegram to Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay. It says that the followers of H. H. the Aga Khan are greatly perturbed over the Government bill prohibiting ex-communications proposed to be introduced in the Bombay Legislature.

The telegram proceeds to say that a memorial to the Government is being prepared for submission to the Government and that the consideration of the Bill should not be taken up during the current session.

Cholera Subsiding

One hundred and one attacks and 52 deaths due to Cholera, 27 cases and 9 deaths due to plague and 40 cases of small-pox and 14 deaths were recorded in Bombay Province during the week ending September 18.

A-I. Library Conference Postponed

The Secretary of the All-India Library Conference, Nagpur Session writes: The All-India Library Conference which was to meet at Nagpur in October 1948, has at the request of the Indian Library Asociation been postponed to January 1949. The dates of the session are provisionally fixed as 20th, 21st and 22nd January 1949. Libraries and other Institutions which have not yet appointed Delegates may do so and communicate their names to the Local Secretary or the Conference.

Hindi Book Forfeited

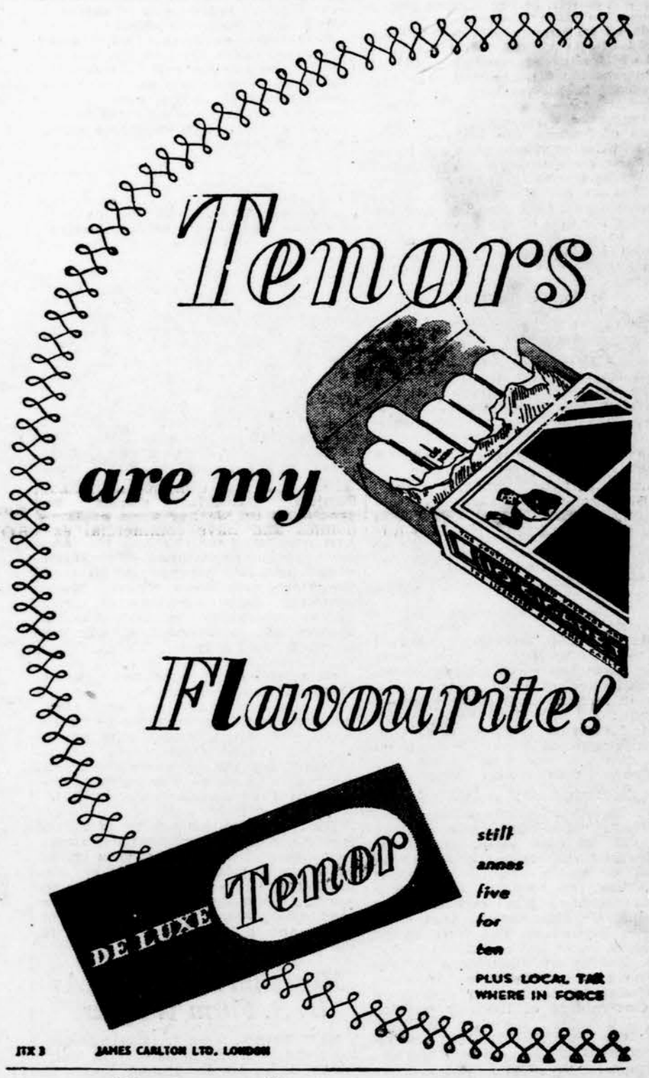
The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued a notification under section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers Act) 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the book in Hindi entitled "Hindu Teri Dasha Athwa Bhola Hindu", written by Pandit Satyakam, published by the Dehati Pustak Bhandar, Chawari Bazar, Delhi, and printed at the Ala Printing Press, Delhi.

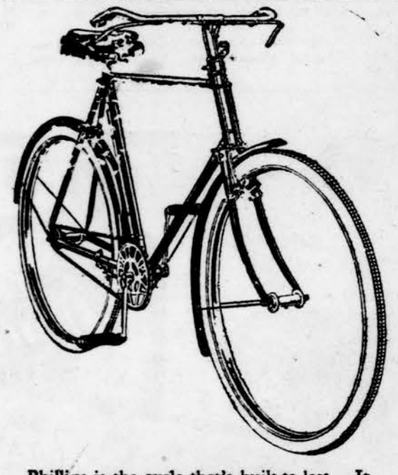
THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

PASSENGER SAILING.

Weather permitting our s. s."NETRAVATI" will sail hence shortly for Veraval, Porbander and Cutch-Mandvi and s. s. Irrawadi for Diu, Navabunder, Jaffrabed, Mohuva and Bhavnagar.

Intending passengers may enquireregarding the date of sailing and booking the tickets at Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 100, Frere Road (Tel. No. 25061) or M/s. Kanji Jadhavji & Co., Masjid Bunder (Tel. No. 22486 and 25744).





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"World Peace In Peril"

THREE-POWER CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIA

Note To Be Delivered To U.N. Requesting Security Council To Place It On Agenda

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuter) Britain the United States and France were expected to deliver to the United Nations today a copy of their three-power note to Russia on the Berlin issue with an urgent request to have it placed on the Security Council's agenda-probably within next few hours.

The note which accuses Russia of threatening peace and international security by her attitude in Berlin—was handed to the Soviet Ambassadors in Washington and Paris last night, and was being delivered in London this morning.

The Foreign Ministers of the three countries Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain), Mr. George Marshall (United States) and M. Robert Schuman (France) drafted the note at the French Foreign Office yesterday in reply to Russia's note of September 25, which they declared yesterday was "unsatisfactory".

Impossible Situation

The Western Note, which contains fourteen points, concludes: "The Soviet Government has thus taken upon itself alone the entire responsibility of creating a situation in which it is no longer possible, in the present circumstances, to have recourse to the methods of settlement provided by Article 33 of the United Nations Charter and which situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security".

In consequence and in order that peace and international security shall no longer be threatened, the Governments of France, the United States and the United Kingdom, while reserving their right to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain their position in Berlin under the present circumstances, find themselves obliged to refer the acts of the Soviet Government to the Security Council of the United Nations".

Article 33 of the United Nations Charter states that the parties in any dispute likely to endanger international peace and security should see peaceful means of settlement such as negotiation or arbitration.

Famine Threat

The following are the points made in the note: (1) The Soviet blockade endangers the maintenance of the forces of occupation of the three Western countries in Berlin and threatens the population with famine and economic ruin.

(2) The three Governments cannot accept any arrangement which compromises their right in Berlin but are prepared to sign a practical arrangement compatible with their rights and obligations. It was agreed in Moscow to raise the blockade and introduce the Soviet mark in Berlin under Four Power control.

(3) M. Stalin made it clear that all the restrictions imposed before June 18, 1948, would be abolished and that the Four-Power Finance Commission would have the right to control the German bank of issue in the Soviet zone in so far as Berlin was concerned.

(4): It was on the basis of this agreement with M. Stalin that an agreed directive was sent to the four Commanders-in-Chief in Berlin.

Sokolovsky's Stand

(5): The Soviet Commander-in-Chief in Berlin (Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky) did not obey these instructions. He insisted that restrictions be placed on air traffic and he refused to admit that the Finance Commission should exercise control over the bank of issue. He also claimed that trade between Berlin and the West should be placed under Soviet control.

(6): During the discussions in Berlin the Soviet authorities tolerated manifestations tending to over-throw the Government of the city by violence.

(7): On September 14, 1948, the representatives of the three Western Powers drew the Soviet Government's attention to the fact that the Soviet Commander-in-Chief in Berlin was not taking into consideration the agreements reached in Moscow.

(8): On September 18, 1948, the Soviet Government formally supported its Commander-in-Chief in his attitude regarding air traffic control, trade with the West and financial powers.

(9): On September 22, 1948, the three Governments asked the Soviet Government if it was ready to raise the blockade and added that it was futile to pursue negotiations if the Soviet Government did not observe the previous agreements but on the contrary showed its intentions of undermining and destroying the rights of the three Governments in Berlin.

(10): The Soviet reply of September 25, 1948, is not satisfactory. The concession made by the Soviet Government on the control of Berlin trade with the West—Four-Power control of trading licences—is illusory.

The Soviet Government wants to control the transport by air of goods and passengers to Berlin. It therefore wants to impose on transportation and communications between Berlin and the West, restrictions which would place the supply of Berlin at its mercy and would give it the possibility of reimposing the blockade at any moment in the future.

(11): The attitude of the Soviet Commander-in-Chief in Berlin during the negotiations and the encouragement given to the attempts to overthrow the Berlin Municipality proves that the Soviet Government refuses to carry out the agreements reached, and wants to abolish the rights of the Western Powers in Berlin.

(12): The question arising in Berlin is not a technical question but shows that the Soviet Government is trying to attain political objectives by illegal and coercive measures, that is to say to give it absolute control of the economic, political and social life of Berlin and to incorporate the town in the Soviet zone.

Soviet Likely To Walkout

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuter): A Soviet "walkout" when the Berlin issue comes before the Security Council this week is considered more than probable in United Nations circles, cables Michael Fry, Reuter's special correspondent at the United Nations Council.

Observers recall that Mr. Andre Gromyko, Soviet Delegate, walked out of the Security Council in 1946 when the Persian case came up. The Soviet Delegate argued at that time that the Security Council had no right to deal with a matter which should be settled by the Big Powers alone.

Mussolini's Widow As U. S. Farm Worker

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (UPI): Mussolini's widow, living in poverty in Italy, wants to go to the United States to look for work on a farm, it is reported.

Her two youngest children, Romano, 20 and Anna-Maria, 19, may go with her.

ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 26. (U.P.A.): AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT ON SEPTEMBER 14 THE WESTERN POWERS ISSUED A VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA—LIFT THE BLOCKADE OF BERLIN OR FACE A COLLAPSE OF DIRECT EAST-WEST NEGOTIATIONS.

Again on September 22, the Western powers specifically asked Russia for an early answer on these questions—are you prepared to lift the blockade so that discussions can continue and, if so, when?

In neither case did the West set a time limit on the answer or on action by the Soviet Union. But on September 22 the Western powers asked for an answer as soon as possible since the Foreign Ministers of the West would be meeting in Paris for United Nations General Assembly.

This was learned from authoritative sources who are familiar with the recent exchange of notes between the East and West which led eventually today to the complete collapse of the summer-long negotiations.

U.S. WHITE PAPER ON KREMLIN TALKS

WASHINGTON, September 27. (Reuter): The United States Government today gave the first detailed account of the hitherto secret negotiations between the three Western powers and the Soviet Union over Berlin in a 24,000-word White Paper.

The White Paper claimed that general agreement had been reached with Marshal Stalin, the Soviet Prime Minister, but that subsequently there were disagreements with Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, the Soviet Commander in Germany and with M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

The Western powers made a direst approach to the Kremlin, describing the position in Berlin as "an abnormal and dangerous situation, the gravity of which does not need to be emphasised".

July 31. Mr. Bedell Smith reported M. Molotov at "unsympathetic" to the idea of talks.

August 2, at their first meeting with Marshal Stalin, the Western Envoys stated "their unquestionable and absolute right to remain in Berlin" any urged him to help it find a way by mutual agreement to bring to an end the extremely dangerous situation that has developed".

M. Stalin maintained that the Western powers no longer had a juridical right in Berlin but emphatically denied that the Soviet Union was trying to oust them.

He suggested discussion on the over-all German situation, singled out the currency problem as the main reason for the Berlin blockade, and agreed to lifting it if the Soviet mark were used as the sole currency in Berlin.

The Western Envoys said:, "Negotiations on broad German problems would not be possible until duress on the Berlin promblem is removed", but agreed to convey his proposal to their Governments.

August 6, the Western Envoys presented a draft agreement calling for immediate end of the blockade and the use of Soviet currency in Berlin under Four-Power control.

M. Molotov delivered a counter draft proposing the lifting of traffic restrictions imposed after the western currency reform urging the unqualified use of Soviet surrency in Berlin, and calling for a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

A. I. Hindi Sammelan Recommends 'Bande Mataram'

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27 (UPI): The Standing Committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which met here yesterday afternoon, under the presidentship of Maha Pandit Rahul Sankrityayan, has recommended "Bande Mataram" to be adopted as the National Anthem of India.

Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, President of the United Provinces Congress Committee, made a fervent speech on this occasion on the historic association of 'Bande Mataram' with the country's struggle for freedom.

It was decided at the meeting that the All-India session of the Sammelan will be held at Meerut from December 6 to 10.

The meeting adopted a panel of five for the election to the presidentship for the Meerut session of the Sammelan. The panel consists of Seth Govindas of Jubbulpore, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, M.L.A., Srimati Mahadevi Varma, Pandit Chandrabali Pande and Shri Vrindavan Lal Varma.

100 STUDENTS ARRESTED IN PONDICHERRY

Demonstration Against French Rule

PONDICHERRY Sept. 26 (API): More than a hundred students were arrested by the police for taking out a procession last evening in defiance of the police ban and carrying Indian National flag and shouting slogans "merge into Indian Union."

The French India National Congress immediately made an appeal to merchants to observe hartal by closing their shops to which the latter responded.

Fifty four students were later released. According to the released students the whereabouts of the Editor of the "Youth Journal" is not known. He is reported to have asked Ambassador Levi during his press conference why the French had not left French India as the British had done.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S 10-YEAR-PLAN FOR INDIA

Dr. Lohia Unfolds Blue Print At Calcutta Meeting

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27 (API): The blue print of a ten-year plan for India based on socialistic principles was outlined by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, addressing a meeting in Calcutta.

Dr. Lohia said that in an India of socialistic conception in the coming ten years the Zamindari system would be abolished and each kisan would be assured of 20 bighas of land and cow. Reclamation of all waste lands for settlement of villagers would be an additional feature in the land tenure system.

In the field of big industrial enterprises, Dr. Lohia said the Socialists would advocate the nationalisation of banks, insurance, coal, electricity and a few other basic industries.

In the administration, the Socialists would favour formation of a few class of service in line with the old Civil Service but with this great difference that the people coming within the service would be imbued with the highest spirit of patriotism and immune from the stigma that was associated with the old Indian Civil Service. Members of the new service would replace those officials who had been 'stooges of the British Government and stooped to any vile means to crush the patriotic forces for their personal ends. Of course, one shouud not miss the focal point, Dr. Lohia said, that while the Socialist Party talked of ushering in a new era through Socialism they did not believe in force. The party wanted to do so by what he described "a slow analytical process".

PREPARE YOURSELF TO BUILD UP NEW INDIA

Mookerjee's Address To Ahmedabad Students

AHMEDABAD, Sept, 27 (API)—Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India, addressing a gathering of students of the L. D. Arts College on the occasion of the Annual College Day said, "the present universities were established a century ago for examining and training youths for administrative jobs. We had glorious traditions of universities fostering and developing the genius of the land. The universites that have been recently established are not mere examining bodies but seats of research. A challenge was thrown out 45 years ago by the Britishers who said that Indians were incapable of higher research work.

Indians like J. C. Bose and Mr. P. C. Ray demonstrated that Indians were capable of holding their own if given facilities.

"You (students) are here not merely for being trained for earning a living but for being fitted to build up new India. During the last war the one department whose expenditure was not curtailed but lavishly increased in England was the education department. But in our country the education department was allowed to die. We have to forget the past and build the future.

"It is suggested in some quarters that expenditure on higher education should be curtailed in the interests of secondary andl elementary education. It is the state policy of education in India today that all aspects of education shall receive unstinted support of Government. The Government of India have appointed the University Grants Committee to recommend grants to unversities. It will consider the applications of all provincial universities.

The principle of giving grants to universities has been accepted though it is difficult to say to what extent it would be implemented. The institutions, which are making a headway will however, be encouraged. You are fortunate in Ahedabad in having representatives of the biggest industry in India. They are offering generous grants for education. The Bombay Textile Industry is more advanced in this respect, but better late than never."

RUSSIA POSSESSES ATOM BOMB

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI): "I have met many of the 26 nuclear scientists which the Soviet Union now has. It is my considered opinion that Russia possesses the secret of the atom bomb," said Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury.

The Dean further said that the Soviet Union is bending all her energies towards utilising nuclear energy for the purposes of industrial production. She has, however, enough resources to effect a swift changeover to the manufacture of atom bombs in the event of the outbreak of hostilities.

If Russia were attacked, the Dean added, her armies would advance all over Europe. Such would be her striking power that Paris, Rome and Madrid would be overrun in a very short time. The armies, strengthened by 8 million French Communists, would make a lightning sweep through France, and launch a powerful attack on England and the United States Air bases.

"I cannot say", the Dean concluded, "whether the British Empire would be in a position to survive the fierceness of this lightning attack".

SIR WARREN FISHER DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Reuter): Sir Warren Fisher, who was Permanent Secretary of the Treasury and Official Head of the British Civil Service from 1919 to 1939 being known as the "Ruler of Whitehall" died here yesterday. He was 69.

For the whole of 20 years he played an important part behind the scenes in the preparation of the Budget and was the right hand man of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer.

EXPORT OF MATCHES

Bombay Export Controller's Press Note

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27. (U.P.I.): Procedure for the export of matches to all permissible destinations, including Pakistan, by manufacturers as well as through trade channels, has now been settled, says a press note.

A quota of 30,000 cases has been earmarked for xport by manufacturers to all permissible destinations —Pakistan included—on the basis of their production in 1947. Applications for quotas should be addressed to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay, in accordance with the trade notice that is being issued by that Officer.

MADRAS PLEA TO LIFT BAN ON R. S. S.

MADRAS, Sept. 27 (API): A memorandum signed by over a thousand citizens of Madras has been sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, requesting the Government of India to lift the ban on the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, it is learnt here. A copy of the memorandum has also been sent to the Madras premier.

TRAFFIC SITUATION IN CITY IMPROVES

Over Fifty New Buses Put Into Service

BOMBAY, Monday.

Over fifty new buses imported by the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Committee, have been put into service during the last three months to cope with the ever-mounting traffic on the city roads.

Today the Committee possesses 246 buses, old and new, but on any particular day it cannot put more than 180 vehicles on service. This figure, however, does not include about 40 new buses which are still held in reserve.

Except for 60 tram units which had been put out of use and have been put back on the roads, after reconditioning, practically no new trams have been acquired since the war. The 18 trams whose seats had been taken out are being refitted with seats and all of them will be back in service by the beginning of next month.

These trams and buses have to carry a colossal traffic everyday. The average carriage in the first 6 months of the current year was 3,96,664 for trams and 2,51,640 for buses.

These figures as well as further figures to be quoted hereafter have been collected from non-official sources. When inquiries were made by a reporter of this paper last week, Mr. A. L. Guilford, General Manager of the Transport Committee refused to divulge any figures, insisting that all information would be given by the Chairman and members of the Committee on Wednesday, to which all papers would be invited.

The traffic situation in the city still remains a headache, as much for the Corporation as for the citizens of Bombay. Certain noticeable improvements have been achieved by opening of new routes, diversion of buses along different routes and the allocation of extra buses, over the schedule, during rush hours.

The queues, no doubt, move slightly faster than before and the incidence of sprains in the neck by too much craning may have been reduced. Except for this minor amelioration, the queueing and overcrowding remain an inevitable part of life in this overcrowded city.

Three new routes, A2, F and P are rapidly becoming popular. The A2 running from Ballard Estate to Byculla Bridge is a boon to Byculla residents. Office goers from Walkeshwar have welcomed the P route which brings them straight from their homes to the crowded and tortuous Kalbadevi and Bhendi Bazar areas.

LARGEST NUMBER

The largest number of buses ply on the A route which has as many as 37 vehicles including the "Limited Stop" ones. Next come E and P with 13 buses each, while D route has assigned to it a complement of 12 buses.

Though only 15 buses operate on the full B route stretch, extra buses from Opera House, Nana Chowk and Warden Road, in the morning and from Flora Fountain in the evening have mitigated the traffic problem for residents in areas served by this route. The old waiting period ranging from 15 minutes to almost one hour has been reduced to a very great extent.

But the main problem, the shortage of buses and trams remains. In 1926, when the B.E.S.T company began operating its bus service, it had 24 buses at its command and carried six lakhs of passengers in the first year. In 1939, just before the war, when the bus service had become popular and covered many parts of Bombay, the Company commanded 159 buses and carried 2,84 lakhs of passengers during the year. With the increase in the city's population due to war, the number of passengers shot up, in the peak year of 1945 to 746 lakhs while the number of buses remained stationary at 184. To-day the number of passengers still continues to show an upward trend. In the first six months of this year the buses carried 450 lakhs of passengers.

Very few trams have been added since the war. In 1939 the company owned 210 tram units each double decker counting as two units and the trailer counting as a third. To-day there are 227 tram units available for use.

But the increase in traffic has been phenomenal. In 1939 the trams carried 981 lakhs passengers. In 1945 the figure went up to 1,843 lakhs. In the first six months of this year the figure reached was 721 lakhs. This, of course, does not take account of ticketless travellers, whose proportion has naturally increased with the overcrowding.

Rs. 15,000 Worth Of Gold Seized

BOMBAY, Sept. 27 (API): Customs Preventive Officials at Santa Cruz airport seized gold worth Rs. 15,000 from a Muslim passenger on his arrival from Aden yesterday.

The gold was concealed in the lining of the passenger's suitcase, tooth-paste, shaving cream, soap and shoes.

Customs Officials in Bombay docks detected two attempts to smuggle opium worth Rs. 5,000 to Africa last night on a ship which was due to leave.

NOTEWORTHY ACHIEVEMENTS BY I. C. I.....No. 4

"... this little thing a myriad men will save"

Today, 50 years after Surgeon Major Ronald Ross discovered the manner in which malaria is carried by mosquitoes, the compound 'Paludrine', made by I. C. I., exerts a wider influence on malaria than any other known specific. Synthesized by I. C. I. chemists, Drs. F. H. S. Curd and F. L. Rose, and tested for anti-malarial activity by Dr. D. G. Davey, an eminent biologist, 'Paludrine' technically known as proguanil hydrochloride represents the greatest advance made in the chemotherapy of malaria in the last 20 years. So free is 'Paludrine' from unpleasant properties, that it can be taken for the treatment of malaria even by village dwellers without medical supervision, and without fear of any untoward consequences. In easily tolerated doses that need be given only twice a week, it confers protection against malignant tertian malaria — the killing disease which from time to time assumes epidemic proportions and sweeps the malarious areas of the world.

BE PRAISED AT HIS COMMAND,

SEEKING HIS SECRET DEEDS
WITH TEARS AND TOILING BREATH,
I FIND THY CUNNING SEEDS
O MILLION-MURDERING DEATH.

I KNOW THIS LITTLE THING
A MYRIAD MEN WILL SAVE
O DEATH WHERE IS THY STING?
THY VICTORY, O GRAVE?

RONALD ROSS.



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Jaykay FABRICS

THE RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS LTD., BOMBAY

BRITISH TURF INTEREST FOCUSSED ON THE "AUTUMN DOUBLE"

Cesarewitch And Cambridgeshire Stakes-Greatest Riddle Of Flat Racing Season

(By Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor)

LONDON, Sept. 25, (Reuter). With all the five Classics having now been decided, turf interest in Britain is now focussed on solving the greatest riddle of the flat racing season, The Cesarewitch Stakes and the Cambridgeshire Handicap, popularly known as the "Autumn Double"

Backers always turn to these two big Handicaps with a tinge of regret as it brings the realisation that the racing season has barely two months more to go before its close

It it customary for bting on this elusive double to flare up immediately after the St. Leger is run, but as yet, no ante-post market has been formed for either race although bookmakers have issued unofficial lists.

Business, however, is negligible and punters are doubtless waiting until the final acceptors are known before taking the plunge.

There were 123 entries for The Cesarewitch and at the first acceptance stage 75 of these were still left in. Out of the original entry of 110 for the The Cambridgeshire, 74 remained when the first acceptors were made known. Therefore it is easy to understand the wary policy of backers until stable intentions are clear. This will not be until the final acceptors for the Cesarewitch are published on October five and those or the Cambridgeshire on October 19.

The Cesarewith is run over two and a quarter miles on October 13 and The quarter miles on October 13 and The Cabridgeshire over one mile, one furlong two weeks later.

THE CESAREWITCH

The Cesarewitch is perhaps the most popular handicap of the two with the public though it is hard to understand why when a considerable number of the runners are of mediocre class and much of the race is run out of sight of spectators on the broad Newmarket Heath.

It would be futile to finalise prospects at this early stage, and for the present it must suffice to single out a few among the first acceptors who appeared to hold some sort of a chance.

Taking the Cesarewitch first, Lord Allendale's three-year-old Woodburn, by the 1938 Derby winner Bois Roussel out of a Hyperion mare, Sun Helmet, appears to be leniently treated with seven stone twelve pounds and he is already in circulation as a sound tip. Bookmakers have reported that he has recently been backed for a substantial sum and he is now a nominal twenty to one favourite for the race.

Woodburn finished third behind the French stayers, Estoc and Vulgan in the two-mile Ascot Gold vase in June.

Three-year-olds with a touch of class have a good record in the Cesarewitch and under this category along with Woodburn comes Merry Miller, who is on a handy mark with only seven stone eight pounds.

Merry Miller, a son of that good stayer Epicram out of a Mieuxge Mare Millstream, showed he possesses abundant stamina when cantering to victory with odds of four to one laid on him in the 14 furlongs Carr Mill Stakes at Haydock Park this week.

Unofficial betting lists quote this improving colt at no more than twenty-five to one and providing he continues to thrive, Merry, Miller is almost certain to become a live candidate.

French Bred Cappielluca, who was second in this year's Ascots Stakes to No Orchids, gained many friends by the manner in which he won the two and a quarter miles West Scotland Trial Stakes at Ayr last week.

Galloping to a facile twelve lengths' victory, he numbered among his victims The Chester Cup winner Billet and last season's two and three-quarter miles Brown Jack Stakes winner, Mythoim.

Cappielluca is weighted at nine stone two pounds, the same marg as No Orchids. The latter, a fine stayer by Felicitation will be the hale of North Countrymen, and both appeal as good each way shorts at their present unofficial price of twenty-five to one.

Of the light weights, the three year old Sportsmaster with six stone ten pounds, is being whispered as a likely outsider. There is plently of encouragement to back this son of stayer Atout Maitre, who is at present quoted at 40 to one, for he was staying on strongly when third in the Queen Elizabeth Cup over a mile and a half at a recent Lingfield meeting, while earlier in the season, he won in fine style over a mile and three-quarters at Hurst Park.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Bookmakers have not yet picked a clear favourite for the Cambridgeshire.

Twenty-five to one the field is the general offer with the Gaekwar of Baroda's 4 year old Val De Lair Impeccable, the mount of Gordon Richards, Pride of India, third in this year's 2,000 Guineas, and Mrs. MacDonald Buchanan's Stockade from the powerful Beckhampton Stable, quoted at those odds:

Impeccable, an Irish Bred Grey son of His Highness, is also a four year old with a consistent record. He rarely runs a bad race and has won nine times since 1946.

Pride of India has been a big disappointment to his connections this year and has yet to win a race. One of the few class horses in the race he is not overweighted with eight stone eight pounds.

Stockade is a son of the National Stud Stallion, Big Game, and as the winner of three of his five races, has an excellent chance with 7 stone eight pounds.

There is some support for 6-year-old Joan's Star to go one better than last year when second, beaten by a neck by Fairely Fulmar.

Brown Jack, Britain's greatest stayer and idol of Ascot racegoers, is dead but his memory will remain.

The gallant old horse, who was once spurned at auctions but later won £42,000 in prize money, is to be immortalised by a memorial to be established in connection with the work of the Equine Research station at Newmarket.

The Animal Health Trust will decide what form the memorial will take after receiving subscriptions.

The British Museum has made a request for Brown Jack's skeleton, and his owner, Sir Harold Wernher, is making arrangements for it to be sent to London. Brown Jack's brain will also be preserved.

He was destroyed by a Veterinary Surgeon at Thorp Lubenham Hall, Leicestershire, where he lived in retirement for fourteen years. He was affected by cold spell.

Brown Jack was twenty-five years old and he outlived by three years his famous Jockey partner Steve Donoghue, who rode him on the six successive occasions when he carried off Ascot's Queen Alexandra Stakes, Britain's longest flat race over two miles, six furlongs and seventy-five yards.

This winning sequence is commemorated by a Bronze Statue of Brown Jack in the Royal Box at Ascot.

Bought by Sir Harold Wernher for £700 after going through sales with out raising a bid, Brown Jack won 25 of his 65 races, seven of which were over over hurdles.

Champion Jockey Gordon Richards was concerned in the biggest upset of the season at Ascot during the week. His mount, Royal Forest, starting at the prohibitive odds of twentyfive to one on was beaten by the Duke of Norfolk's unraced newcomer, Durphan by half a length in the six-furlong Clarence House Stakes.

Royal Forest, two-year-old son of Derby Winner Bois Roussel, who has been regarded by many as the likely winner of next year's Derby, was sweating and nervous in the paddock before the race and was obviously not himself.

As he was conceding the winner fourteen pounds, he is likely to reverse the form when next they meet.

Burpham, a son of Hyperion, started at thirty-three to one against and, judging by his display for a newcomer, will doubtless prove to be a useful horse.

SWIMS CHANNEL IN RECORD TIME



Tom Blower, thirtyfour-year-old Nothingham swimmer, who planned to swim the English Channel in both directions — swam one way, then gave up and went to the pictures. Tom was all set to begin the return journey but his doctor advised him against it. But in his one way he had set up an English record by reaching Cup Griz-nez from Dover in 15 hours, 31 minutes—25 minutes faster than the previous best. Tom Blowers being greeted at Griz-nez, at the end of his record-breaking swim.

BRITISH FOOTBALLERS RECEIVE GOOD CONTINENTAL OFFERS

League Clubs To Request British Association To Go Into Matter

LONDON, Sept. 26

Further complications to the already unsatisfactory transfer system in soccer are being brought about by the widespread operations in the British Isles of scouts from top Continental Clubs.

These agents are reported to be making outstanding offers to British players of merit, and League Clubs may counteract this by asking the Football Association to go into the question of allowing exchange of players deals with continental clubs.

The Ministry of Labour restricts foreign players from making a living here and so far all transfer deals with foreign clubs have been outward.

Now that Britain has become a member of the International Federation and the transfer system between countries is regularised, British Officials feel that the system should not be one-sided.

Quite a number of English Clubs would be only too pleased to enter into negotiations with the Clubs of Continental Stars on a player exchange basis. Players of Parola, of Italy, and Gunnar Nordahl, of Sweden, class would have no difficulty in finding their way into Britain's premier football clubs, and neither would some of the lesser known members of continental teams.

Foreign professionals in this country would certainly stir up trouble when it came to the wage question.

Most continental clubs, notably the Italians, are paying their players well and these men, naturally, could not be expected to play in Britain for £12 per week.

If they were paid more it would cause trouble with the rest of the team and the League Officials would have to do something about raising the maximum wage limit.

Once the wage limit was raised for abolished altogether, there would be no determining to what lengths some clubs and footballers would go for security sake.—Reuter.

English Horses Should Be Raced Longer

R[illegible] PRIZES MIGHT INDUCE OWNERS

By R. C. H. Carter

We have had the St. Leger and have finished with the classics for this season. Most of the three-year-old classic horses will race no more this year, leaving the assessment of their merits to the Jockey Club handicapper, whose opinion will be expressed in due course in the three-year-old Free Handicap. Unfortunately there the matter may well end, for there is little encouragement in England to train a horse after he has finished his three-year-old season.

The situation is gradually improving, but the owners still find it more lucrative to syndicate a successful horse and put him to stud at the end of his classic career, the result being that many horses are retired before their ability has been properly assessed.

It cannot, therefore, be denied that a horse must race as a four and five-year-old before its breeding merits can be absolutely established. The only practical method of counteracting this damaging practice to breed race-horses is to provide more races with valuable prizes for the older horses.

The St. Leger confused, rather than clarified, the situation regarding this year's three-year-olds. The consensus of opinion, however, is that My Babu is a top-class miler who can just stay for a mile-and-a-quarter; My Love (who obviously ran below form) is a plodder by classic standards; Black Tarquin is brilliantly fast but perhaps not a stayer (the race was run under easy conditions on a fast surface): Alycidon suffered from not being a pace-maker; Solar Slipper only just makes a mile-and-a-half; Angelola, the King's filly did well but she and the other good filly of the year-Masaka—show that colts are well ahead of fillies.

Of the two-year-olds, Abernant, who won the Champagne Stakes, seems very good and so do Iran, Hindostan Royal Forest and Berrylands.

This has not been an outstanding season for Gordon Richards—he had that unlucky run early on—but he is still a long way ahead of his nearest rival for the Jockeys Championship The positions are: Richards 176 winners, Edgar Britt 113, E. P. H. Smith 93, Smirke 90, Nevett 86 Elliott 73, and Beary 61.

Norway's Football Pools

The enthusiasm for football pools spread from England before the war to many European nations. Last year Norway started a State Football Pools based on British matches during winter. They have been a great success and te Norwegian Governmen expects to give out of the profits £150,000 to sport and £100,000 to scientific research. One person in ten there sends in entries.

Startling events on September 18 upset most of the world's pool followers, nine of the 11 First Division matches being drawn. Altogether there were 19 drawn matches in the 44 English League games.

The English soccer team to play Denmark in Copenhagen on September 26 is Swift, Scott, Aston, Wright, Franklin, Cockburn, Matthews, Mortensen, Lawton, Hagan and Finney, with Milburn as reserve. Apart from Hagan and Aston this is the team that trounced Italy last season.

Women Cricketers To Tour Australia

The Australians have played their last match of this season, and have also paid an enjoyable visit to Balmoral to meet the King, the Queen and the Princesses. Their tour had earned them a net profit of £60,000 before the last two games in Scotland, and their gross profit approximated to £83,000 — twice as much ac for any previous Australian tour.

As the unbeaten Australians pack their bags so do their counter attackers — the English women's cricket team is sailing for Australia in October. Their formidable list of engagements includes three 3-days Tests — at Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. The tour also includes New Zealand.

The M.C.C. and other clubs have contributed and if the women win their Tests, one cannot see how the M.C.C. can well refused to follow the example of less exclusive clubs and instal ladies annexe in the pavilion at Lords.

The team (it includes two teaching twins — June and Betty Birch) already holds the women's "Ashes." To date, England has won three matches and lost one, with two drawn.

Turf Repairs At Wembley

As each Olympic discus cut a piece from the sacred turf at Wembley it cut a piere from the heart of Sir Arthur Elvin. The horse jumping events of the last day helped the wreckage, and to restore it for the season's big football games, including the Cup Final, a turf "doctor" from the Greenkeeping Research Station at Bingley (Yorkshire) has been called in

This station was founded in 1928 and deals with all turf problems of sport. They normally specialise in golfing greens and science plays an important part in their activities. Chemical analysis of soils and mechanical turf-testing machines are part of their stock in trade.

Gardner's Achievement

The youngest man of his age in England is undoubtedly Lt.-Col. A.T.G. (Goldie) Gardner, who upholds Britain's motoring prestige by breaking international record regularly.

At 58, he has just put up the kilometre record for two litre cars to 173 m.p.h. He now holds half of all the international class records.

Gardner is one of those veterans who show that experience and level-headedness can beat youthful daring in speed attempts. Lame from the 1914 war, he did 200 m.p.h. in a 12-h.p. car ten years ago. For most of his attempts he uses the same car with varying engines and gear boxes.

TESTIMONIAL FUND FOR JOE DAVIS

Undefeated World Snooker Champion For 20 Years

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A National Testimonial Fund for Joe Davis, 20 years undefeated World Snooker Champion, has been launched in England.

The Committee responsible have already sent 3,000 letters to Bookmakers all over the country, 500 letters to Clubs and 3,000 to Billiards Halls, Leagues and Hotels in Great Britain.

A replica of the World Snooker Championship Cup which Davis held for 20 years and a sliver tea set, dating from William the Fourth, 1831, have been guaranteed by the Committee.

Davis says that he will be pleased to accept these gifts but specially stressed that he did not want to receive any money.

He asked that any surplus funds go to the Professional Billiards Players' Benevolent Fund of which he is the Chairman.

It is hoped to make the presentations when the former Champion returns from a business trip to the Bahamas in February.

Joe, who is always interested in the play of youngsters, thinks he has found a future World Champion in 24-year-old John Barrie.

"On my advice," He said "Barrie changed his unorthodox style, after the Professional Championship last year, to his present attractive one, and his play has improved immensely as a result.

"He has worked hard to effect this successful change over."

Joe Davis, who is regarded as strong favourite for the first prize of £400 in the current Professional snooker Tournament, has been practising regularly during the summer and says that his game is as good as ever.—Reuter.

MOHAN BAGAN ROUT RAISANA

Quick Forward Line Deciding Factor

BOMBAY, Monday.

MOHAN BAGAN 8
RAISANA 0

A sound understanding of each other's game, clever technique und opportunism took Mohan Bagan, the top-seeded team, into the quarter-finals of the Rover's Cup this evening. The eight goals they scored against Raisana from Delhi were quite inevitable.

This second round match was totally inadequate to reveal the entire strength of the Calcutta side. Only a lone flickering chance cast its shadow on the Mohan Bagan goal, but was quickly extinguished by the inaccuracy of outside-right Veena who failed to make good use of the ball late in the second half. If their defence remained unmolested due to the tottering of the Raisana forwards, the front line of the visitors was seldom hampered by the opposition in whose ranks right half Prithwish and to a lesser extent right-back Sahadeo stood out as the lone efforts of a lost side.

The winners' left-flankman Das Gupta, who only last evening tore so glaring a strip of the Olympian defence, limped spasmodically hoping for Prithwish's slackening which never came. No greater tribute can be paid to the Raisana wing-half than this, that of the eight goals scored by the Mohan Bagan not one originated on the left wing. Mahabir a crafty and possibly a prolific scorer was rather fortunate to enjoy a couple of goals.

For the rest, the Raisana were in the mud trying vainly to get up and get clean. The working of the Mohan Bagan front line was impeded far too infrequently to allow the Raisana forwards more than a cursory and affectionate glance at the ball, and sometimes an indulgent touch.

Perhaps the best goal of the match came from right-half Anil De who scored the third goal of the evening with a rising shot to the far right of Negi, while the latter was being crowded by the forwards. Guha Thakur-Rotha was the top scorer with three, Mahabir scored two and Taj Mohammad, Rashid and Anil De scored a goal apiece.

Late in the first half, Jayaraman, Raisana's wing-half, went off the field with a fractured wrist. It may be recalled that he was actively connected with the W.I.F.A. till the earlier part of the season when he was transferred to Delhi.

The teams:

MOHAN BAGAN:—D. Sen; Kumar and Manna; Anil De, Aao and A. Ghosh; Rashid, Guha Thakur-Rotha, Taj Mohammad, Mahabir and Das Gupta.

RAISANA—Nagl; Sahadeo and Ranjit; Prithwish, Satprakash and Jayaraman; Veena, Chandola, Bimal, Daulat and Bhabani.

Tuesday evening at 5-20 p.m. Chalbasa vs. Goan Sports.

THOMAS CUP BADMINTON

Fresh Trials To Select Remaining Four Players

BOMBAY, Sept. 26 (API).—The Selection Committee of the All-India Badminton Association consisting of Messrs. Motiram Desai (Chairman), V. A. Madgavkar (Hon. Secretary), George Lewis (Capt.), C. B. Chatterjee and L. R. Agaskar, met on Sunday night at the Hindu Gymkhana to select the remaining four players of the Indian Team for the ensuing Thomas Cup Badminton Competition. The Committee decided to hold the final trials at Bombay from 4th October to 7th October. Eleven players, including some of those who have already participated in the previous trials, have been selected for the purpose. A few new players from U.P. and Bengal, who were originally selected, are among them.

MEERUT SOCCER FINAL DRAWN

MEERUT, Sept. 26.

The final match between the 1/8 Gurkha Rifles "A" and 1/8 Gurkha Rifles "B" in the Gandhi Memorial Football Tournament resulted in a draw today each side scoring one goal.—A.P.I.

BRADMAN'S MESSAGE OF HOPE FOR ENGLISH CRICKET

Record Of Australian Side Unequalled By Any Other Touring Team

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Don Bradman has gone, but he has left behind him a message of hope and a legacy to English Cricket. In his farewell speech Bradman said he did not subscribe to the pessimistic theories about the future of English Cricket, and he offered the following suggestions to held its improvement:

Alterations to the l.b.w. rule, the erection of modern scoreboards on all grounds like those in Australia which gives the state of the game at glance, and improved facilities for players and public.

All Britain needed, he said, was the courage to tackle the problems and give youth a chance.

He cited the case of his own humble beginning in a country village as an example. Bradman said he owed much of his success to the practice obtainable on the concrete wickets available in Australia.

Although they were not so good as the best Turf wickets, he said, they were very much better than bad turf wickets. It was difficult to learn the principles of cricket when the ball did not do what the bowler intended.

That was why he had requested the organisers of the Bradman Shilling Fund, subscribed to by cricket lovers throughout the country, to use some of the money for the laying down of concrete pitches in parks and playing fields.

Norman Yardley, England's Captain, paying tribute to Bradman and his team, related a very amusing story.

During the last Test at the Oval he received a letter from a very old lady which ran: "Dear Mr. Yardley: I have no interest whatever in cricket and I do not care who wins. But the other day quite by accident I listened for a few moments to a Test Match Commentator. He said that someone or something called Lindwall was bowling. It sounded purely a name to me, but when the commentator proceeded to say that this bowler had two long legs, one short fine leg and a square leg. I was shocked."

"Tell me, Mr. Yardley," she said. "What kind of creatures are these Australian cricketers? No wonder you can't win!."

Bradman, paying tribute to his team, said it was a matter of conjecture whether it was the best ever to visit England.

Figures drawn up by statisticians, however, showed that the team had a record unequalled by any other touring side.

Takings were up b y60 per cent and the team won 23 and drew seven of their games.

Fifteen of these victories in First Class matches were achieved by the margin of an innings.

For the first time in history they won four of the five Tests played in England.

The total centuries made by the team was 45, Bradman getting 10, Brown eight, Hassett and Morris seven each.

Suspended Rugby Player May Play For England

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A player who returned to civilian Rugby after a two years' suspension by the Rugby Union for taking part in a Rugby League match may be playing for England this season. He is John Gregory, young wing three-quarter, who delighted the crowd at Rectory Field on Saturday by scoring a try in the opening minutes for Blackheath, who easily beat Guys Hospital. It is believed the England Selectors watched him with a critical eye as there is a dearth of good outsides in English Rugby.

The ban on Gregory was lifted in April this year after repeated appeals by leading Rugby men.

The story behind the suspension is that while stationed with the Army in Yorkshire, Gregory played one league match with Huddersfield Rugby League Club.

Gregory received no payment for the match and had no intention of becoming professional. He admitted he had made a mistake and did not play for Huddersfield again. Later he reported himself to the Union lest his Club should be penalised. In due course he was notified he would be debarred from Rugby Union Football.

The Army, however, created a Gilbertian situation by playing a footballer, suspended by the Rugby Union as a member of the Army side against the Navy at Twickenham two years ago.

Gregory, who represented Great Britain in the Olympic Games Relay, event, was regarded as one of the most promising wings in the country before his suspension. He is a member of the Dublin Club Wanderers side.—Reuter.

Britain Adopts American Method Of Coaching Junior Tennis Hopes

GONZALES' SUCCESS EMPHASISES IMPORTANCE OF SCHEME

LONDON, Sept. 27 (Reuter).—The victory of a nineteen years old Californian, Richard Gonzales, in the American Lawn Tennis Championships recently, emphasise the importance of the coaching of Juniors in lawn tennis.

While many clubs have not been idle in encouraging young players, very little has been attempted on a national scale to coach juniors in England, but this may be remedied when a Committee of the Lawn Tennis Association meets to complete details of their junior development plan for next year.

Free coaching is planned for promising youngsters at Clubs, County Centres and National Centres.

Outstanding Club Juniors will be sent to the County Centres and the best of them to National Centres for coaching by first class professionals like Dan Maskell. If any young player shows International promise he will be carefully looked after and will receive all the assistance required.

In America, the coaching scheme covers every likely prospect. As soon as a youngster of merit is spotted, he is given every opportunity to improve and mature his game. In addition to first class coaching these "hopes" are given a great deal of competitive play, while Junior Davis Cup Squads are formed for the boys.

Gonzales is one of the hopes of America's future ventures into the Lawn Tennis field. He has beaten most of the world's best including the American's Bob Falkenburg the Wembledon Champion, and Frankie Parker, and the Overseas players Jaroslav Drobny, of Czechoslovakia, and Eric Sturgess of South Africa.

His main armament consists of a blistering service which is backed up by good all round court play.

The accent in American Coaching has been on aggressive forceful play and the Junior Davis Cup plan has developed youngsters fit for Davis Cup play when they reach the senior ranks.

ISLAM GYMKHANA TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Monday.—The Islam Gymkhana Table Tournament—the first venture of this well-known sporting institution in Bombay—made further progress when the first and second rounds of the Men's Singles were played out this evening on their Badminton Court at the Kennedy Seafice.

Most of the matches were one-sided and were devoid of any interest, and the only interesting encounter of the evening was the one in which P. S. Varde a former Provincial player was extended in the second round by S. Sahadev.

The following are the results:

MEN'S SINGLES
(Second Quarter)

FIRST ROUND:—P. S. Varde beat P. Goculdas, 21-18, 21-10; R. Kumar beat A. M. Raney, 21-12, 21-10; N. D. G. Rao beat A. M. Killawalle, 21-17, 21-15; A. S. Amladi beat N. J. Nensey, 21-15, 21-14; B. J. Poncha beat R. B. Sabawala, 21-18, 21-15; R. M. Toddywalla beat R. N. Godrej, 21-11, 21-8; K. K. Karanjia beat S. Narayan, 23-21, 21-18; B. R. Mantri beat C. C. Mehta, 21-16, 21-19; D. P. Sampat beat Z. J. Mugaseth, 21-5, 21-12; G. Sahadev beat K. S. Khot, 21-12, 21-13; M. L. Parikh beat A. N. Sodha, 21-11, 21-16; B. M. Vakeel beat R. Marathe, 22-20, 20-22, 21-9; S. D. Mehta beat D. Ratnagar, 22-20, 21-18; P. K. Joshi w.o. H. B. Dhondy; S. J. Bulsara beat V. D. Telang, 21-9, 21-10; A. Madraswalla beat M. I. Nensey, 21-10, 21-8.

SECOND ROUND: K. K. Karanjia beat S. D. Mehta, 21-15, 21-15; P. K. Joshi beat B. M. Vakeel, 21-18, 21-17; R. M. Toddywala beat B. R. Mantri, 21-13, 21-12; D. P. Sampat beat A. Madraswalla, 21-14, 21-16; A. S. Amladi beat N. D. G. Rao, 21-10, 21-10; B. J. Poncha beat M. L. Parikh, 21-11, 21-14; P. S Varde beat G. Sahadev, 21-9, 20-22, 21-16; S. J. Bulsara beat R. Kumar 21-13, 22-20.

TUESDAY'S MATCHES

5-45 p.m. First and Second Round of Men's Singles (3rd Quarter).

GENERAL MOTORS HELD TO A DRAW

Parel Soccer

BOMBAY, Monday.—General Motors S. C. a Second Division team was held by Khatau Sport Club a Third Division Side. The teams shared a goal apiece in the first round of the Junior Rovers Cup Tournament at the St. Xavier's Ground Parel this evening. Extra time was played but without effect.

Khatau was first to draw the blood through W. Samuel in the midway of the first half. After the interval General Motors equalised through D. Samuel. They missed a chance of scoring the winning goal when Khatau was awarded a penalty and Sawant of the motor men who was entrusted with the spot kick, kicked straight into the rival custodian's hands.

In the later game Royal Indian Navy 'Barracks' beat B. B. and C. I. Rly. by a solitary goal in the same competition. As a team the Navy men were superior to Railway men for their team work and understanding and within five minutes they scored the all important goal through Pillay who tried a long range shot and rival custodian Fernandes failed to collect the ball and it slipped from his hand into the net. Navy missed the chance of going ahead by failing a penalty the defaulter being D'Mello.

TUESDAY'S MATCHES

St. Xavier's Ground Parel

4-30 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs. St. Xavier's "A".

5-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs. Rangers "B".

Auckland Will Be Venue For 1950 Empire Games

WELLINGTON, Sept. 27.

The 1950 British Empire Games will be held in Auckland, the Council of the New Zealand Olympic and British Empire Games Association decided today.

This confirms an earlier decision of the Association's Executive, against which Christ church had appealed., contending that the Games should be part of the Christ church Centennial Celebrations.—Reuter.

The Bombay Chronicle

The best protection of a nation is its men; towns and cities cannot have a surer defence than the prowess and virtue of their inhabitants.

—RABELAIS

ACTION IN HYDERABAD VINDICATED

In response to the Governor-General's appeal for the observance of a day of national thanksgiving for the successful operations in Hyderabad, special prayers and services were held on Sunday in temples, mosques and churches in various parts of the country. These numerous functions, in which people of all communities participated, prove, if any further proof were necessary that the Muslims in India, as much as other communities, wholeheartedly support the police action taken in Hyderabad and regard it as having been essential for peace in the State as also in the country as a whole. This attitude was demonstrated even more impressively and spontaneously during the operations themselves, when not a single communal incident occurred anywhere in India or Pakistan, though designing politicians and journalists wickedly suggested that there would be communal massacres in both the Dominions. Addressing over 20,000 Muslims at the thanksgiving service at Jumma Masjid in Delhi, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari described this as a miracle, "more pregnant with hope for us" than even the miracle that Gandhiji worked at Calcutta. Whether the communal peace during the operations in Hyderabad is a miracle or a natural consequence of the Government of India's secular and democratic policy, certain it is that the peace is proof positive of the approval, by Muslims as well as non-Muslims in India, of the Government of India's intervention in Hyderabad.

The same may be said of the overwhelming majority of the people in the Hyderabad State itself. Else our troops could never have finished their job in less than a week. Such being the attitude of the people in India and the State, those who condemn the intervention in Hyderabad do so, not in the interest of peace, but in the interest of communal unrest in India. They have been disappointed and are unable to disguise their chagrin. To disinterested critics the surprise is, as pointed out by Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit at the U.N. Assembly in Paris, not that India intervened, but that India did not intervene much earlier. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad voiced the feeling of millions of Muslims and non-Muslims when he said that "the communal poison of Hyderabad, if it had not been checked in time, would have spread to the rest of India and endangered the existence of every Indian, especially the Muslims of this country".

It has been objected by some that the action in Hyderabad, whatever its moral aspect, was, after all, an act of aggression against a State, which after the lapse of British paramountcy, was independent. This constitutional objection has been neatly answered by the Governor-General, who has pointed out that Hyderabad was never independent and could not be so merely because of the lapse of British paramountcy and that even now it is bound by a Standstill Agreement with India. The Government of Hyderabad violated that Agreement in a number of ways and for a long period. India tried negotiations and protests as long as possible. But when the breaches took the shape of numerous raids into Indian territory, inflammatory appeals to Muslims in India and Pakistan, the latter could not possibly continue to look on but had to take preventive police action to prevent any serious breach of peace in India and the State. Moreover, a complaint of aggression can come most appropriately from the people supposed to be attacked. But the people of Hyderabad welcomed our troops with open arms. When peace and order have been restored in the State the people will decide for themselves what kind of Government they would have and what should be its relations with India. The soundest constitutional principle is for the people of a State, supposed to be independent, to determine their own constitutional status. They will do so soon enough despite the attempts of certain critics to ignore their fundamental rights.

Import Advisory Council

The import control policy of the Government of India has been very widely and adversely criticized. Not all criticism, however, has been justified. But that there has been a good deal of discontent with that policy and especially with the manner in which it has been executed cannot be denied. We congratulate Mr. K. C. Neogy, the Commerce Minister, on his decision to constitute an Import Advisory Council to advise him and his Ministry in matters of general policy relating to import control. Apart from six members representing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce and the All-India Manufacturers' organization, there will also be four nominated members representing interests not otherwise adequately represented and also two members of the Constituent Assembly nominated by Government. The Council will meet once in three months and, when meetings are held at sea ports, it is authorised to co-opt additional members to represent consumers and trade interests. The Commerce Minister has tried to make the Council as representative as possible. From the official announcement, however, it seems that the Council is likely to be overweighted by representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It may be assumed that the two members of the Constituent Assembly to be nominated by Government will be non-commercial men. Nevertheless, the consumers, who are vitally interested in the import control policy, should in our view, have adequate representation in the Council itself and their representatives should not be relegated to the position of co-opted members. The inclusion of one or two well-known economists in the Council will also enhance its prestige and usefulness. Apart from ensuring a satisfactory policy of import control from the point of view of traders and consumers alike, a very useful and urgent work that the Council may be expected to do is to help in putting an end to the growing scandal associated with the grant of import licences and the corruption prevailing among a considerable section of the officials concerned. Whether the Council will be able to do this or not will depend entirely on its personnel.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Britishers And India House

Sir,—While going through the "Illustrated Weekly of India" of 3rd May last, I was surprised to read in the London letter that our High Commissioner in London had a staff of 400 British women working at India House, and that he was setting an example of equal pay for equal work, regardless of class, caste, creed or sex.

While his motto of equal pay for equal work is commendable, I completely fail to understand, why, at a time when immediate Indianisation of all services is our Free India's first concern there should exist such a large number of British staff in our High Commissioner's office, whereas, I am sure there is not a single Indian employed by the U.K. High Commissioner in New Delhi. Does this mean that our High Commissioner has been unable to obtain suitable Indians to replace his British staff or is it simply the old craze of dancing to their tunes still. It is high time our Foreign Ministry took immediate action in Indianising our High Commissioner's staff in line with our Government's professed slogan of full employment for our people. I am sure there are thousands of well qualified people in India suitable for any jobs at home or overseas. Yours etc.,

ANONYMOUS

Bunder Abbas,
Aug. 28.

Hyderabad And Its Ruler

Sir,—We have seen how the wishes of the people of Hyderabad were strangulated and how at last they have triumphed. But now the air is thick with all sorts of suggestions and anxieties above the future of Hyderabad. But does this sovereignty of the people now so ably vindicated and the Govt. of India's decision leaving the future of the State—Constitutional setup, accession etc.—in the hands of the people of Hyderabad not include the freedom of the people to choose whether they want the Nizam and his dynasty to remain or go? If in near future a plebiscite is to be conducted to ascertain people's wishes (although so evident) in regard to accession etc., a vote of the people whether they desire the retention or abolition of the luxury and anachronism of Asaf-Jahi would be very much desirable and beneficial. In fact, a referendum on this issue only remains to be settled and this would set at rest all the complex problems of the present and the future. The need so acutely felt and so wisely settled in some of the European Countries recently deserves serious consideration in regard to Hyderabad as well.—Yours etc.

M. P. SINGH

CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

I – A Political Review

BY PROF. E. L. WOODWARD

Professor of Modern History at the University of Oxford. He is the author of many works on historical subjects including "War and Peace in Europe 1815-70", "French Revolutions", and "Great Britain and the German Navy" and co-editor of "Documents in British Foreign Policy 1919-1939".

The first volume of Winston Churchill's eagerly awaited book "The Second World War" will be published in Britain by Cassel and Co. (London) on October 4, under the title "The Rising Storm". In this, the first of three articles, Prof. E. L. Woodward reviews the political contents of the book. Events following the military aspects will be reviewed in the second and third articles.

It is impossible for an Englishman to review this book without hearing over again the voice which, eight years ago in the presence of very great danger, spoke for a whole nation. Mr. Churchill's power of communicating to others his own resolution, his sense of duty, and logic of command were decisive for the fate of the world in our generation.

Whatever we may hope to do now in Europe is possible only through the victory gained under Mr. Churchill's leadership. Whatever the fortunes of the English-speaking peoples centuries hence, the tale of this leadership will continue to be told with admiration. There are rare moments in history when the significance of events stands out sharply and in outlines which time and circumstance cannot blur.

If the events of Mr. Churchill's leadership had taken place three or four thousand years ago, in the monarchies of Babylon and Egypt, the record of them would have been grandiloquent, stiff, and adulatory....

"My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings,

Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair"

If Hitler had conquered Britain in 1940 he would have aped Ozymandias and the rest of them in a vainglorious recital of god-like attributes. Mr. Churchill was the Prime Minister of a democracy; anyone wishing to understand the ways of a democratic people should read this book and consider the assumptions behind it. The political leader of a nation speaks, as Pericles spoke to the Athenians, among fellow-citizens. He assumes accountability to them. He does not conceal his own or their mistakes. He describes his immense tasks without arrogance, and the nation's part in them without flattery.

UNIQUE NARRATIVE

He introduces his work with the comment: "I doubt whether any similar record exists or has ever existed of the day-to-day conduct of war and administration". There are indeed on the highest levels of history very few records similar even in kind; the letters of Cromwell, the correspondence of Napoleon, the letters and despatches of the Duke of Wellington are material for history; they are not histories and Julius Caesar's Commentaries are not histories on the scale or with the scope of Mr. Churchill's narrative.

The scale of the work requires a special kind of judgment from the reviewer. The present volume is, as it were, hardly more than an overture. It is divided into two books; the first, and longer of the two, considers the years between 1919 and 1939; the second deals with the eight months of war before the opening of the German western offensive and the formation of Mr. Churchill's Government. There are also 100 pages of appendices; the most remarkable of them is a statement of July 28, 1936, made to the Prime Minister on behalf of a deputation of Conservative Members of Parliament.

This statement sets out a comprehensive plan of rearmament in view of the terrible situation into which Britain and France had allowed themselves to drift. It sums up the policy which Mr. Churchill had advocated and continued to advocate: it justifies his claim that, if such a policy had been followed, the aggression of Germany might have been checked without the catastrophe of a second world war.

This thesis runs through the whole of the first book. It is unanswerable; so also is Mr. Churchill's verdict that, while the primary responsibility lies with the Ministers in office, the parliamentary opposition has no moral right to accuse them since at all events after 1933, the facts of Hitler's lawlessness and German rearmament were known to the world—Hitler even boasted of them—and all alike in Britain and France who refused to provide means of defence must share in the charge of neglect of duty.

MAIN THESIS

Thus the main thesis of this first book stands although, inevitably in a personal record, it is over-simplified. For reasons of space Mr. Churchill has had to leave unqualified a good many sharp assertions which, taken by themselves, may raise doubts. For example, the problem of German reparations, or rather the Allies' method of dealing with it, was not merely a piece of "complicated idiocy"; it is true that in 1918 British politicians and, more extravagantly, French politicians exaggerated the possibility of transferring large sums, but it might equally well be said that in 1932 the United Kingdom Government went to the other extreme in accepting the German thesis that reparation ought not to have been demanded and could not be paid.

Similarly, on the political side, it is not at all certain that the Allies made a mistake in getting rid of the Hohenzollerns, and that, in Mr. Churchill's words, "wise policy would have crowned and fortified the Weimer Republic with a constitutional sovereign in the person of an infant grandson of the Kaiser, under a Council of Regency." The judgment of history is more likely to be that the Allies should have done more to secure a real revolution in Germany. So far from reaffirming the Prussian monarchy, they ought to have seen that the old regime was deprived of the basis of its political power

Mr. Churchill does not state fully the dilemma which faced Britain and France after 1932. There was only one method of preventing German rearmament; the use of force, either directly by a military invasion or indirectly by economic sanctions amounting to a blockade. At any time before 1935 the Allies could easily have employed such force. In 1936 they could have occupied the Rhineland without much difficulty. They could have got rid of Hitler, but what then?

The rise of Hitler was a symtom, not a cause of the explosion of militarist nationalism in Germany; the demand for German rearmament was a popular demand, not that of a small clique. Militarist and nationalist feeling would have been vastly reinforced by new evidence of the helplessness of the country in the face of its former enemies. What government could have lasted a day in Germany if it had not accepted the view that German safety and independence required armed strrength sufficient to deal with Russia and Poland as well as with the Western Powers? What hope was there of economic recovery and political tranquillity in Europe as long as Germany remained sullen and unreconciled, morbidly conscious of the loss of freedom of action and the means of self-defence?

DANGER POINT

There was nothing wrong in principle with the policy of appeasement at the time, and for some years after the time when M. Briand introduced this word into the terminology of European politics, and meant by it the "apaisement" of Franco-German relations as the first stage in the pacification of the Continent.

The Western Powers were not wrong to persist in their attempt at a general European reconciliation. Their grave error lay in the neglect to protect themselves against the failure of such a policy. If the democracies had not alowed their air forces to fall heavily below those of Germany, even the refortification of the Rhineland (not, from the German standpoint, an unreasonable demand) need not have been a mortal disaster to world peace. The United Kingdom and French Governments could no longer afford to wait until the worst of the fever had worked itself out of the German body politic.

In 1936 they had reached a position of danger from which they could escape only by preventive military action: Germany was already so far ahead in the process of rearmament that, if Britain and France did not strike at once, they would never again have the choice of time or the balance of military superiority.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

As Fast As Possible

The Government of India is reported to have again informed Provincial Governments that they should think twice before enforcing prohibition on a large scale and abolishing the zamindari system. The Provinces are said to have been warned that they should not expect relief from the Central Government to make good the loss sustained on account of these reforms. We agree that in effecting the reforms Provincial Governments should rely on their own resources. But bearing this in mind they should go ahead as fast as possible. The loss in liquor will be more than made up by the savings of the people in being prevented from wasting money in liquor. The progress in abolishing the zamindari system should be determined by considerations of immediate production from the land. If Provincial Governments need to borrow to meet the losses, the loans should, of course, not be allowed to interfere with the borrowing programme of the Central Government.

Pondicherry Arrests

It is rather unfortunate—and somewhat disquieting—that, on the eve of the municipal elections which are ultimately to decide the future of the French settlement of Pondicherry, the authorities there should have placed under arrest a large number of students on the charge of forming members of a procession which had been taken out in defiance of a prohibitory order. The reasons for the ban on the procession, which was meant to be only a demonstration in favour of a merger with the Indian Union and which was intended to appeal to the people to vote for a merger in the coming referendum, are not clear. There was nothing to indicate that the demonstration would not be a peaceful one. It is to be hoped that the authorities will realise the unwisdom of the policy of thwarting the free exercise of the will of the citizens of the settlement. Any forcible retention of the settlement in the French Union, in defiance of the popular wishes, would be harmful to the vital interests of France herself. Her statesmen should realise that the people of India will never feel happy and will not tolerate for long any more the existence of pockets of alien influence in their very midst. France should not forget that she had struggled for years and even fought wars for the liberation of her nationals in Alsace-Lorraine from alien domination. She would prove false to her own ideals if she should thwart the natural and legitimate aspirations of the people of her settlements in this sub-continent, to become one with Indians who are kith of their kith.

Liaquat's Logic

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's Prime Minister, has become more voluble since the Qaid-e-Azam's death. It is almost as though a restraining influence was lifted from him. In his latest effusion on the defence measures of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat tells the world, or that part of it which listens to him, that neither India nor other neighbouring countries should misconstrue the defence measures of Pakistan. Its intentions are peaceful. But "if any country has aggressive designs against Pakistan, we will defend our State with all our might." The naivette of the amiable Liaquat is touching. He is strengthening his State's defences because he is afraid of possible aggression from some quarter, but he does not want the neighbours of Pakistan to imitate the Liaquatian caution. Is it his privilege alone to fear and guard against his neighbours? So far as we know all Pakistan's surrounding countries have spoken of peaceful intentions. Since Mr Liaquat claims that Pakistan is peaceful because it is Islamic and Islam opposes aggressive wars, two of Pakistan's neighbours are co-sharer in Pakistan's peaceful intentions and Mr. Liaquat, as becomes his professions, has no fear from them. That leaves only India. Evidently the defences of Pakistan are being strengthened 'against' India alone. Like Shakespeare's Dogberry, Mr. Liaquat has entered on an elaborate explanation that "I stick out my thumb, but I stick it out at nobody." And this is a matter for congratulation on this side of the frontier.

Remarkable Progress

Inaugurating the session of the Deccan Merged Areas Co-operative Conference at Sangli on Sunday, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, the Finance Minister, drew attention to the growingly important role the co-operative movement is now playing in the economic life of the province. This has been so mainly as a result of the general policy initiated by the Government of Bombay. Not only has the number of co-operative societies increased during the last year by nearly a thousand—a figure not reached in any one year previously—but even more striking has been the variety of co-operative institutions that have been organised. The object of the policy initiated by Government was summed by Mr. Mehta as being "the working out of the principles of democracy in the economic sphere by promoting the decentralization of economic activity over as large a sector as possible and by fostering the desire and the capacity of individuals and groups to combine, through their own self-governing enterprises, to serve a common end." Bombay province is fortunate in having as Minister in charge of the co-operative movement one who, before being called to that office had devoted himself to the cause of that movement for thirty years in circumstances that were not propitious. To-day the country being free, no limit can be set to the development of that movement in our province and to its beneficent possibilities.

Training For Defence

The National Cadet Corps is aptly described by the Governor of Bombay as India's second line of defence. It follows that this second line may be called upon, without long intimation, to function as the first. If so, it needs to be organised on a wider scale than has been possible so far. There should also be other institutions organised, not to train their members for the second line, but to develop in them a good physique, a spirit of daring and service of the country and the qualities of leadership. Often in the past have Indian youths in general been reproached for not possessing these qualities necessary for responsible position in any Defence Department. But the charge was unfair as Indian Youths were not given the necessary training. Now at least that training should be provided on a nation-wide scale.

Wanted More Vigilance

The action taken by the Government of India in cancelling the certificates of competency of the Master and the Chief Officer of "S.S. Ramdas" can hardly be called unduly hard. As the Court of Inquiry has shown, the officers failed to take due care of the passengers of the ship. The shipping company concerned cannot altogether be absolved from all blame. To prevent the recurrence of the tragedies like the one in question, Government has rightly insisted that passenger vessels plying on the west coast of India and certain other runs shall carry wireless telegraph equipment. Equally necessary is the decision to reduce the number of passengers and improve the life-saving equipment in passenger steamers. Rules about this have often been evaded in the past. They must be more strictly enforced in the future, and shipping companies evading them should be seriously dealt with.

R. S. S.

A memorandum signed by over a thousand citizens of Madras is reported to have been sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, requesting the Government of India to lift the ban on the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. One may be sure that the Prime Minister of India will not be deceived by such a move. For every thousand "citizens" who are asking for the lifting of the ban on the R. S. S., it will not be difficult to find four times the number of signatories among the citizens of the eastern capital who would oppose the move to give fresh opportunities to this quasi-military communal organisation to indulge in its undesirable anti-national activities. There can be no room in this country, which is pledged to function as an entirely secular democracy, for an organisation, working mostly underground and aiming at the establishment of a purely Hindu Raj in the land by methods little removed from those which had been adopted by the Nazis. If the aims of the R. S. S. are not communal, one would like to know what they are exactly and why its activities should be mostly of a secretive character. Indications are not wanting to show that not only in the southern province but elsewhere, too, including Bombay and Central Provinces, groups of members belonging to the R. S. S. are trying to revive their under-ground activities, albeit cautiously. If among Congressmen and other public leaders, if there are any, who have been cherishing sneakish sympathy for the R.S.S., they should shed it since the activities of such an organisation with avowedly Fascistic aims can only breed mischief.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

ROME, Sept. 27.

About 200,000 Italian Communists massed in a Rome sports stadium yesterday to hear an address by their leaders Signor Palmiro Togliatti, making his first public appearance since the attempt on his life in July.

For more than two hours they paraded along a four-mile route through the city's centre before going to the stadium.

Communists from all over Italy had travelled to Rome in special trains and buses to welcome Signor Togliatti.

* * *

Speaking at the Delhi Jumma Masjid on thanksgiving day, Rajaji said: "The miracle worked by the common people of India, the calm and restraint preserved by them during the Hyderabad crisis is more pregnant with hope for us than even the miracle that Gandhiji worked at Calcutta twelve months ago."

It is. But so far as the comparison between the two miracles is concerned we beg leave to disagree with Rajaji.

The conditions, internal, and circumstances, surrounding, then were vastly different from those obtaining now.

* * *

"The best answer," Rajaji declared, "to those, who charge India with aggressive designs is the way in which Government will deal with the problems of Hyderabad."

But that is why most of those who charge India with aggressive designs charge it with aggressive designs.

* * *

"Those", Rajaji also said, "who accuse India do not know the geography of Hyderabad or the requirements and the wishes of its people or its recent conditions."

This, too, is not quite correct. Here again most of the accusers accuse India precisely because they know the geography of Hyderabad only too well.

* * *

Declared Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan at Lahore: "Our sister Dominion of India and other countries should not misconstrue our all-out efforts to strengthen our defences."

The sister Dominion of India doesn't, we assure Mr. Liaquat Ali, misconstrue any effort all out or all in.

* * *

"We have," added Mr. Liaquat Ali, "no aggressive designs against any State of the world."

Except, of course, the state of Kashmir, which, obviously, is in another world.

* * *

A peacetime "war cabinet" is the chief instrument by which United States policy in the current crisis in Europe is being plotted.

—Reuter.

What a splendid transition from the wartime more or less international 'peace cabinet' to the present peacetime "war cabinets" all over the world, isn't it?

* * *

According to a Paris report the three Western Powers have rejected the new Soviet Note on Berlin as unsatisfactory and announced that they would take the matter to the Security Council.

The Soviet Union is ready with its own rejection and "no."

* * *

It is, however, believed in London that the Western Foreign Ministers have frankly faced the risk that Russia might be led to leave the United Nations by their decision to refer the Berlin crisis to the Security Council.

But have they also frankly faced the inevitability of their persuading Russia not to?

* * *

The British War Secretary, Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, has assured Britons that there is "no danger of war at the present time" and advised them not to be panicked by talk of war.

But, of course, they can and should go on talking war and preparing for it.

* * *

Hollywood (U.P.A.) Actress Hedy Lamarr received her final divorce decree from actor John Loder in the Superior Court. Loder was her third husband.

Cine fans (or whatever they are called) are awaiting the next announcement with keen interest.

OPEN AIR

While many of our trees have definite short seasons during which they flower, and are for the rest of the year dependant on their growth and foliage for their beauty, some seem to flower on and off throughout several months or even throughout the year. For several weeks now I have been watching the Bauhinia trees in Bandra and they are still flowering prolifically. The Bauhinia tree has very characteristic leaves which are divided into two lobes almost halfway down the main vein, so that they look like the cloven hoof of a goat, and the tree can be recognised without any difficulty by these leaves even when it is not in flower. There are several different varieties of Bauhinia. That which bears white flowers blossoms while still very young and is little more than a bush. The others grow up into quite large trees and bear flowers which range in colour from palest mauve to deep purple. I was reading the other day that the Purple Bauhinia is almost as generally useful a tree as the Neem, for its wood is used for making agricultural implements as well as for building, and its bark, which yields a fibre, is also used in dyeing and tanning leather. Besides these uses, the roots flowers and bark are used medicinally and the flowers are often cooked and eaten. It is certainly a tree which combines beauty with utility.



PREROGATIVE WRITS AGAINST GOVERNMENT AND MINISTERS

Bombay High Court's Important Judgment In Flat-Requisitioning Case

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati)

K. S. Advani .... Petitioner.
vs.
1. P. V. Rao, Assistant Secretary to Government,
2. The Province of Bombay,
3. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Health and Local Self-Government .. Respondents.

A judgment of considerable public importance in which an Indian High Court has for the first time issued prerogative writs against a Provincial Government and its Ministers, was delivered by his lordship on Monday.

The petitioner, along with two other refugees from Karachi, had obtained the occupancy rights of the first floor of a building known as "Paradise" at Warden Road in exchange for their premises at Karachi. On 2nd March 1948 the petitioner was served with an order purporting to requisition his flat for a public purpose under section 3 of the Bombay Land Requisition Ordinance 1947. The respondents also issued an order under section 9 of the same Ordinance authorising an Inspector in the Local Government Department to take possession of the Petitioner's flat, if necessary, by force. By a latter addressed by respondent 1 to the petitioner's landlord, a copy of which was forwarded to the petitioner, the landlord was informed that the flat in question had been allotted to one Mrs. C. Dayaram, who, the petitioner deposed, was a refugee.

The petitioner contended that the orders issued by the Government were 'ultra vires' and illegal and applied for a 'Writ of Certiorari' against the respondents quashing those orders, and for a Writ of Prohibition as well as an order under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act forbidding them from enforcing the orders.

JUDGMENT

His Lordship referred to the decision in the old English cases reported in 4 M. and S. 237 and 4 B. and Ad. 530 in which the High Court in England had issued prerogative writs against the East India Company in matters not involving acts of state.

Replying on the case of Jehangir vs. Secretary of State (6 Bom. L. R. 131) His Lordship held that an act done under the authority of a statute could not be said to be an act of State done under its sovereign authority and prerogative writs could be granted in respect of all ordinary Governmental and administrative acts.

His Lordship referred to Section 65 of the Act of 1858 under which whatever actions could have been brought against the East India Co. could thereafter be brought against the Secretary of State. His Lordship also referred to Section 176 (read with Section 306) of the Government of India Act 1935, as a result of which all actions which could have been brought against the Secretary of State could be brought against the Provinces. His Lordship, therefore, held that prerogative writs could be granted against the Provincial Government.

Replying on the decision in the case of Nurie vs. Dange (50 Bom. L. R. 471) His Lordship held that constitutionally the Provincial Government included the Ministers and, therefore, prerogative writs could lie against them also along with the Province and the appropriate Secretary to Government.

NOT FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE

His Lordship held that requisitioning for an individual refugee was not for a "public purpose" within the terms of Section 3 of the Ordinance and that the requisition order being in the nature of an expropriation order must be served on all the tenants.

As the order in question did not comply with both these requirements of law, His Lordship held that it was 'ultra vires.' In his Lordship's opinion, having regard to the terms of the Ordinance in question, requisitioning was a quasi-judicial act and not an executive act and therefore, the High Court had jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs in respect of that act.

His Lordship was, however, of opinion that even if the orders in question were executive and not quasi-judicial in nature, there was clearly a duty incumbent on the Ministers and the Secretaries to forbear from enforcing the orders and an order under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act could, in any event, be issued against them.

In the result, His Lordship granted the reliefs prayed for by the petitioner and ordered the respondents to pay their costs.

Mr. R. J. Kolah and Mr. N. A. Palkhiwala instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Co. appeared for the petitioner. The Acting Advocate-General and Mr. J. A. Shah instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the respondents.

ZAFRULLAH PLEADS FOR HYDERABAD

(Continued from Page 1.)

encouraged rather than sought to be put down.

"The great need is tolerance and full scope for ideas to act and react beneficently upon each other.

To this end it is necessary that all nations should be at liberty to build their social, economic and political system and organise and develop institutions along lines and patterns that appeal most to each.

WITHOUT VIOLENCE OR COMPULSION

"The only condition must be that no force, violence on compulsion is employed either inside the nation or outside, and whatever is done must be done openly and in the light of day.

"It is only when recourse is had to compulsion or force or when sneaking underground methods are employed that dark designs are suspected and sinister motives are attributed.

Then suspicion spreads and fear is bred and a vicious circle is set up.

"Everything, therefore, that tends to foster knowledge and to provide accurate information and to facilitate and promote free intercourse across national frontiers, must be encouraged.

"In other words, all activities of the United Nations organisation directed towards the lowering and removal of barriers restricting the free movement of ideas, information and individuals must be stepped up and intensified.

"Pakistan will always be prepared to offer the fullest co-operation towards the achievement of these ideals along these lines".

Tension In Hyderabad Eases

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): The triple function of the Indian Army in Hyderabad namely, disbandment of the Razakars, seizure and collection of unauthorised arms and lethal weapons in the State and the rounding up of Communists, is going according to schedule and conditions are fast returning to normal, according to official quarters here.

The tension in the State is fast relaxing, and the important task of reorientation of the administration is being pressed on energetically. People now move about freely. The State administration is fast adapting itself to the new regime.

Side by side, steps are being taken to convene a Constituent Assembly which will be the final aroiter of the future set-up of the State. This would require the preparation of electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise entailing considerable spade work in the shape of educating the masses.

The State Congress is expected to undertake this task. The States Ministry, it is pointed out is very particular that this job should be done as quickly as possible as at present there are no representative institutions of any sort in the State. An entire democratic constitution edifice has to be built up from scratch.

The State Ministry's Chief Civil Administrator in Hyderabad and his team of deputies have got down to work and have the situation firmly in hand. The Centre has already issued instructions for the free flow of goods into the State and wagons have started rolling in.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The financial position of the State is still obscure. There are some 104 treasuries in the State and an inventory of cash balance has been taken on hand. The previous administration is known to have expended money recklessly for gun-running and political propaganda both at home and abroad.

The Hyderabad delegation when it flew to the U. N. is reported to have taken some half a crore rupees worth of the Nizam's treasuries for expenditure in Paris.

Steady progress is being made in the maintenance of law and order. The Indian intelligence service in co-operation with the State Government has taken in hand a number of cases against persons against whom there is 'prima facie' evidence. These include charges against the leaders of the former regime, who may have to face a trial.

NO LINK-UP WITH POLITICAL ORGANISATION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (U.P.I.): There is no immediate possibility of the linking up of any political organisation with the present administration of Major-General J. N. Choudhury, Military Governor, Hyderabad, it is reliably learnt.

The present administration of the Military Governor in co-operation with the Civil administration, Mr. Bakhle, will continue till such time as is required to restore normal life in the State, it is further learnt.

The question of a care-taker Government in the State will be taken up afresh when law and order has been established in the State.

RAZAKAR C-IN-C. ARRESTED

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.) The Hyderabad Police today arrested Mehtab Khan, the Salar-e-Ala (Commander-in-Chief) of Syed Kasim Razvi's private Razakar army. The arrest was made this afternoon when Mehtab Khan's house was raided.

MAJ.-GEN. BRAR IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): Maj.-Gen. D. S. Brar, G.O.C. Bombay Area returned here today after commanding a section of Indian troops on the Hyderabad "police action" operations.

Major General Prar was reponsible for the taking of Aurangabad.

MINISTERS OF BRUSSELS PACT NATIONS MEET

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuter).—The Defence Ministers of the five Brussels pact nations met here today at the Ministry of War. Ministers present were, M. Paul Ramadier (France), Mr. A. V. Alexander (Britain), Colonel Raoul De Fraiteur (Belgium), Mr. J. W. Schokking (Netherlands) and M. Lambert Schaus (Luxembourg).

GANGES IN SPATE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27, (A.P.I.): The rivers Ganges, Bhagirati, Bhairab and Jellanghi are in spate in Murshidabad District of West Bengal, and large areas of the eastern and northern parts of the districts have been flooded.

CENSORSHIP ON NEWS FROM BURMA

RANGOON, Sept. 23 (Reuter).—The Burmese Government imposed an official censorship today on all outgoing press telegrams.

Ramanand Tirth Summoned To Hyderabad

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26 (API).—On receipt of an urgent call from Hyderabad, Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, is proceeding to Hyderabad in a day or two postponing his proposed meeting with Sheikh Abdullah at Srinagar.

Members of the Committee of Action of the Hyderabad State Congress, having concluded their preliminary discussion on the immediate administrative problems of the State, are also dispersing to their respective destination tomorrow.

DISTRICT CHIEFS TAKE OVER

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 26 (API).—Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Chief Civil Administrator of Hyderabad, today met in conference all the Collectors, Deputy Collectors and police chiefs who have been brought here from Indian Union territory for being posted in the various districts of the State.

Mr. Bakhale addressed the officers on the problems they would have to tackle and how they would have to do it. The officers also met the other administrative heads including Mr. D. R. Pradhan, Additional Chief Civil Administrator, Mr. A. V. Patro, Inspector-General of Police and Brigadier S. D. Verma of the First Armoured Division.

Some of these officers left Hyderabad today to take charge of their duties in districts of Medak, Kareemnagar, Nizamabad and Atrafibalda.

DEADLINE FOR SURRENDER OF ARMS EXPIRES

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 26 (API).—Today is the last day for the surrendering of arms ordered by the Military Governor as part of the pacification measures he has undertaken throughout the State. The deadline is six this evening. In Hyderabad and Secunderabad they have to be surrendered at the Police Stations or at the Fateh Maidan or Polo Grounds.

The response to the call for the surrender of arms has been satisfactory and nearly 100,000 of all kinds, including hundreds of .303 rifles, muzzle-loaders, pistols, spears and swords are said to have been surrendered.

Certain Muslim families had requested that military police lorries should come and make street-to-street collections in the areas where holders of arms were experiencing "practical difficulties" in bringing out their collections and taking them to the police stations or other appointed places. Vans fitted with loudspeakers went round the city today appealing to people to obey the Military Governor's orders in time.

The attitude of complete detachment and impartiality maintained by Indian troops and the spirit of confidence inculcated by the Military Governor have been acclaimed on all sides as a major factor in the success of the pacification programme and the surrender of arms.

PEACE COMMITTEES OPERATING IN STATE

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 26 (API).—While Hyderabad and Secunderabad have now practically returned to normal except for slight dislocation of train and telegraph services, conditions in the more inaccessible districts of the State, particularly in the north-west, are as yet uncertain. Peace Committees are being sent out there by all possible means of transport available.

Return to their posts of duty of the men in key positions—who had fled during the initial period of the police action—is expected to bring conditions in the districts back to normal within a short time. Hyderabad Government have ordered all such employees immediately to return to their headquarters. Arrangements are being made to expedite their return and to provide them with armed guards and escorted convoys.

DECCAN AIRWAYS REQUEST FOR PERMISSION?

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 26 (API).—Representations have been made on behalf of the Deccan Airways—51 per cent of whose shares is owned by the Nizam's Government—for permission to resume services, it is learned.

The Services were suspended early in August under orders of the Civil Aviation Directorate of the Government of India.

MYSORE STEEL AND TARIFF BOARD

BOMBAY, Monday:

The Tariff Board in the course of its steel price inquiry today examined Mr. P. R. Balakrishnan, Vice-Chairman, Mysore Iron and SHteel Works, who placed before the Board the special problems and difficulties of the Mysore Iron Works, which according to him required consideration at the hands of the Board and the Government of India in fixing prices of steel products.

On the question of different prices prevailing within and outside Mysore State, Mr. Balakrishnan said, he agreed that a uniform selling price for steel must be fixed throughout the country and should include the Mysore Works. He pleaded, however, for payment of a subsidy or for the fixation of a higher differential price based on the higher cost of production of the unit due to circumstances beyond the control of the Works.

The representative of the Mysore Iron Works also explained the future programme of expansion through electric smelting of pig iron by utilising Hydro-Electric power from the Jog Falls, but stated that it would take about a couple of years before the full scheme came into operation.

The Board discussed with Mr. Balakrishnan various questions regarding the technical conditions and the financial structure of the Works and its ancillary units.

NEW MARKET, Sept 27 (Reuter): Top price of the day was given by Prince Aly Khan at the opening of the Newmarket first October yearling sales today when he paid 8,800 guineas for a filly by Tehran out of Estrellita.

"MOSCOW TO BLAME IF ATOM WAR BREAKS"

(Continued from Page 1.)

termined not to reveal to the world what it is doing.

"This looks to me like a proposal to the Assembly to disarm the rest of the world while the Soviet Union maintains secrecy about their own military strength. It is not a situation conducive to confidence or to collective security.

"It is difficult, if not impossible, to have any useful exchanges between Governments when there is not even the possibility of normal contact between the individual citizens of the countries concerned.

"M. Vyshinsky claimed that the contacts existing between friendly nations in the west were all part of a 'cold war' against the Soviet Union. This is nonsense. What about the Soviet war of nerves? What about the war of nerves which has been carried on against Turkey for so long, compelling her to keep herself mobilized? What about the perpetual war of nerves, involving in this case actual fighting, against the lawfully elected Greek Government and the valiant and sorely tried Greek people? M. Vyshinsky need not trouble to answer. We know that the Soviet spider wants Greece within its web. We had a right to assume there would be no interference with the internal life of Greece, that she would be left free to develop in her own way, that she would have elections and develop Parliamentary Government and evolve the kind of life she wanted.

RUSSIA RESPONSIBLE FOR WOES OF GREECE

"The Greeks have been treated by the Soviet Union and her friends as if they were an enemy country. The blame for the woes of Greece cannot be pinned on the United States and on Great Britain.

"We have merely been trying to assist the Greek people to reconstruct their own life. We all know of the desire on the part of her northern neighbours for territorial aggrandizement at her expense. In many parts of the world democratic institutions are being attacked either through the Cominform or the local communist acting under direction.

An onslaught is being made, directly or indirectly, on the rights of peoples and individuals. It is we who are on the defensive. It is we who are the victims of the "cold war" waged against us all from Moscow. Through no wish or fault of our own, we have now been forced to turn from our work of reconstruction and to divert a part of our resources to the production of munitions which we had virtually abandoned.

"In our concern for the economic and social well-being of our people we came near to neglecting their safety which we had hoped might have been secure in the hands of the United Nations. But, for reasons which I have explained nothing has occurred which gives us any sense of assurance either in the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations or in the Atomic Energy Commission. "The threat of the war of nerves hangs over us in the activities of the Cominform and other bodies. We were even threatened here in Paris when we decided to press on with the European Recovery Plan. "All these things have contributed to uncertainty. To restore Confidence now we need deeds not words. Show us the deeds, give us proof of good faith, and it will be found that Great Britain will not be slow to enter into any any rational discussion, provided she can expect a spirit of compromise and understanding for mutual interests.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

"We are not going to be deceived by any specious resolutions. "We believe as a result of bitter experience that a feeling of security and confidence alone leads to disarmament. We do not believe that the converse is true. "Since M. Vyshinsky apparently takes the opposite view., let him tell us first the facts about the armed forces of the Soviet Union. We are told they now number at least three or four million. Before the war I believe they were nearer one million.

"We, on the other hand, were rapidly running down to our pre-war position, and we have had to arrest it. From where then do we begin to disarm? What is the basis on which to start?

BASIS OF DISARMAMENT

The basis of disarmament is collective security. It pre-supposes, moreover a cessations of attacks upon our institutions and our internal political business. If not we cannot look with any confidence upon any resolution which may be put before us.

Mr. Bevin then asked M. Vyshinky "is it true that notwithstanding everything you say from this platform, is it the Marxist-Leninist conception that there can be no final agreement with non-Communist States? "That everything the Soviet Government does is tactics and that they adhere to their given purpose whatever they say in the process? "We are entitled to ask this for it has been thus from beginning and you have made no secret of it. "Can M Vyshinsky wonder that we are cautious about accepting at its face value his statement that the policy of the Soviet Union is one of expanding and strengthening international co-operation?"

"M. Vyshinsky referred to Germany. What disappointed us was the turning down by the Soviet Government of the Byrnes Treaty. There we had a definite treaty for forty years, which was reintroduced by Mr. Marshall when he succeeded Mr. Byrnes. With this we should have had no fear at all of Germany ever being able to become aggressive. But you (Vyshinsky) refused it.

"How can you stand before us now and make these accusations? All Soviet action belies Soviet statements. This is the difficulty. "I told Generalissimo Stalin we would co-operate with our neighbours just as he had. This co-operation would not be directed against the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Government are living in fear of our joining in an attack on the territory of the Soviet Union, they may rest in peace. We shall never do it. On the other hand, if, having secured Soviet territory, they then use the territory of other States to prepare attacks on us, then a very difficult situation is created in which we can only look to our own defence."

SIMPLE FOLK WILL DISCERN TRUTH

MR. BEVIN ENDED: "I STILL PIN MY FAITH IN THE ORDINARY PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, WHO WILL NOT BE DECEIVED EITHER BY DIALECTS OR SLOGANS. THESE MAY CONFUSE THEM FOR A TIME BUT IN THE END THE SIMPLE FOLK WILL DISCERN THE TRUTH.

"AFTER SAN FRANCISCO OUR HOPES WERE HIGH AND WE FELT THAT AT LAST, WITH ALL THE MISTAKES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BEHIND US, A NEW INSTRUMENT HAD BEEN CREATED WHICH WOULD AVOID THEM; THAT THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES WHICH THE WORLD HAD SUFFERED WOULD LEAD ALL STATESMEN TO CO-OPERATE.

"PERHOPS WE SET OUR HOPES TOO HIGH. NEVERTHELESS, IT IS BETTER TO HAVE OUR DIFFICULTIES NOW THAN TO LIVE IN A FOOL'S PARADISE. BECAUSE FROM THESE MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND DIFFICULTIES WE MAY STILL LEARN A WAY TO PROVIDE MEANS TO OVERCOME THEM.

"If we cannot proceed on a world basis as we hoped, we must proceed on a regional basis. We must agree with whom we can agree, work with those whom we can work with, understand and trust those who are willing to enter into trust and understanding with us.

"It is perhaps out of these very regional structures that there may yet grow that world government for which humanity yearns and towards which it has been striving and struggling for so long."

CZECH MINISTER DISAGREES WITH BEVIN

Dr. Vladimir Clementis the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, told the United Nations General Assembly tonight that he could not agree with Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, that a basis for international co-operation was to be found in the system of regional structures.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, September 27 (API):

Steady conditions prevailed on the local market with buyers predominating in select scripts.

Amongst banks Indian banks were in demand whilst bank of Mysore had sellers at quoted rates. Insurance shares were dull.

In plantings select coffee and tea shares were in demand. Rubbers were steady.

Amongst textiles Maduras improved to Rs. 42|- buyers. Luxmis were in demand at Rs. 66|- and Bangalore Woollens at 259|- B and C also improved to 174| buyers. Miscellaneous section also was steady with buyers for Spencer Ody at Rs. 11|1.

The market closed steady. Following are today's quotations:—

SECURITIES: Three percent 1970|75 100|13 three percent 1986 Government of India 99|14. Three percent Government of Travancore 1952|54 102|14 three percent Government of Madras 1960 101|-.

BANKS: Reserve 110|8 Travancore 19|-

PLANTINGS: Chembras 5|10|6; Devashola 17|8; Midlands 6|8; Ouchterlony 6|1 Periamkaramalai 23|8; Kullangodes 1|5|6; Thirumbadi 2|5|6; T R and T Co. 6|14; Waterfalls 2|6|6.

TEXTILES: Buckinghams 174|- Ditto pref 196; Cambodias 9|9; Coimbatore CM 90|8 Lakshmi 66|- Maduras 42|- Metturs 317|- Mysore Spun 7|2; Radhakrishnas 129|-; Rajalakshmis 54|8 Ranga Vilas 43|- Trav Rayons 4|8; Trichinopolys 12|8

MISCELLANEOUS: Facts 6|1|6: India Cements 14|14 Mettur Chem 8|11 Mysore Chem fert 9; Spencer 11|1; Loyal Tex and Malabar Industrials unchanged

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept 27:

Market fluctuated vary narrowly. General trend being constructive Closed quietly steady.

Calico opened 1257; Highest 1260; Lowest 1252; Closed 1255.

Arvind opened 1466; Highest 1472; Lowest 1454 ;Closed 1460.

Ambika opened 404; Highest 407; Lowest 401; Closed 403.

Deffered opened 1568; Highest 1570; Lowest 1560; Closed 1566.

Closing quotations: Calico 1255; Arvind 1460; (XD); Ambika 403; Ashok 632-8-0; Jupiter 365; Newcotton 411-4-0; NewJahangir 1755; Mahalaxmi 615; Marsdew 188; Monogram 180; Raipur (XD) 1677-8-0; Ramkrishna 312-8-0; Saraspur 570; Deffered 1566.

SRINAGAR, Sept 27 (API):Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, accompanied by Mr. Justice Killam and Mr. D. P Dhar Home Secretary, left for New Delhi this afternoon for consultations with the Government of India. Important political questions including economic and financial problems facing the Kashmir State are likely to be discussed.

Nationalisation Of Indian Industries

B. M. BIRLA URGES GOVERNMENT TO PROCEED WITH CAUTION

Speech by Mr. B. M. Birla, Chairman of Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd., delivered at the Twelfth General Meeting of the Share holders of the Company on Monday the 27th September, 1948.

Gentlemen,

Since our last Annual Meeting, another milestone has been reached in the Company's history. The year, however, has been far from happy and prosperous for the country, its sad events being climaxed by the tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. He lived not only for India but for the world as a whole, but here he dwells and will continue to dwell enshrined in millions of hearts as the great Guide and Builder who led us from dependence to independence and who reared the edifice of new India which we see around us today. Let us place on record our most respectful homage to him and invoke his soul's blessings in the task that lies ahead of us.

The Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I shall take them as read.

The accounts show the progress made by the Company in the face of heavy odds some of which were occasioned by the turmoil following the country's partition when a part of the Company's organisation in the Dominion of Pakistan suffered a collapse. This meant a serious loss of revenue from the Company's established branches and agencies as also a strain on its resources caused by the task of reorganisation, I present here two tables which show the results of the year under report as compared with those in the two preceding years:

TABLE A

	(Fire, Marine, etc.) 1947 Rs.	1946 Rs.	1945 Rs.
Fire	26,10,940	21,17,337	17,07,268
Marine	8,09,433	5,12,370	4,52,986
Motor & Accident	16,26,087	13,17,790	4,74,856

TABLE B

	(Life) Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Business	2,70,35,000	2,68,83,995	2,25,54,920
Life Assurance Fund	59,97,945	38,29,590	22,22,955
Premium income	38,64,123	31,54,496	23,38,556

The new business written in the sphere of Life Insurance represents, more or less, a static state of affairs due principally to the fact that economically the country is in the doldrums and is making little or no progress in any important direction. The savings left after meeting the demands of the tax gatherer and bearing the high cost of living are too small to provide any appreciable addition to investment while there are a number of other factors acting as deterrent to investors as well as producers.

The extent to which savings have vanished as a result of the increasingly heavy burden of taxation and of the high cost of living is brought out in the following table. The years of comparison are 1939-40 and 1948-49. The cost of living index (United Nations Statistics) now is nearly three times than what it was in the basic year 1939 though the actual index figure is well over 300.

Earnings left after paying income tax, super tax and business profits tax and after meeting the increase in the cost of living index.

Unearned Income Rs	1939-40 Savings Rs.	1948-49 Savings Rs.
10,000 nearly	8,750	3,100
25,000	21,500	6,400
50,000	41,000	10,500
1,00,000	68,000	14,000
10,00,000	4,88,000	27,500

To enable the country to raise its living standard, to remove the shortages of goods which lie at the root of Inflation, we have to step up our production for which certain things are essential—the most important of them being an alteration by the Government of the structure of taxation so as to render its burden much lighter and leave the taxpayer a sufficiency of margin for investment and for extension of the field of enterprise. As things are, under the crushing weight of taxation, there is no scope left for that investment or enterprise on which all economic progress depends and both trade and industry find themselves in an atmosphere which is proving suffocating for them.

The times through which the world is passing are admittedly difficult and they are more so in our own case. What is needed is that we hold fast to principles the soundness of which has been proved by history time and again and that we do not allow ourselves to be entranced by siren songs, which promise a millennium without our having to work hard or tread the path by which other nations have advanced to greatness.

Already our production has fallen and with the growth of a tendency to listen more and more to slogans and less and less to sound advice, the position becomes more unmanageable from day to day. One of such slogans is that which calls upon the Government to nationalise every industry it can. But nationalisation has never been able to work miracles—even in Russia; and in other countries where it has been recently adopted with almost fanatical fervour impartial observers testify to the disillusionment which has come in its wake. In Czechoslovakia, some of those who were among the most enthusiastic advocates of the policy of nationalisation and who are at the helm of the country's affairs, have begun to feel and to say publicly that the results have fallen far short of what was once expected; that production has been going down, that indiscipline is on the increase and that the Government is finding it an increasingly difficult task to deal with the situation. The same is true of other experiments made with nationalisation it has been unable to deliver the goods. As a result of the inefficiency of management, losses have tended to be heavy, budgets have been unbalanced and the experiments have had to be necessarily made at the tax payer's cost.

In France, the Government, realising the harm done to the country's economy by the nationalisation had been greatly concerned about it. In England nationalisation has not gone beyond a few industries like Transport, Electricity and Coal—apart from the Bank of England, even though the country has a Socialist Government. The Australian Government only the other day announced its decision not to nationalise coal and some other industries. I earnestly hope that our National Government will, in such matters, proceed carefully and cautiously, taking no false step which must sooner or later cost the country dear. I hope too that we shall continue to enjoy stability without our having to share at any stage the fate of countries like Burma and Malaya so seriously convulsed at present.

To refer to some matters concerning ourselves and to Insurance Companies in general.

We have embarked upon a programme of overseas extension of our operations which I hope will prove beneficial to our Company.

Indian Companies in Pakistan are treated as foreign Companies which means that they do not stand on an equal footing with British Companies. I hope that a better understanding would come to prevail between the two Dominions which would be to their mutual advantage and, incidentally to the good of the Insurance Companies.

The Central Board of Revenue had agreed to allow Companies to carry forward 100% of the Marine premium and 50% of the Fire and Accident premia as reserves but it is surprising that they changed their attitude all of a sudden. The anomaly has arisen that some Companies have been allowed the increased percentages while others have been refused. Insurance Companies had to incur heavy losses arising out of Riots and cases of Fire of unimaginable magnitude. The Bombay explosion loss must be fresh in our minds. I cannot understand what has made the Central Board of Revenue reverse its decision, in view of the most abnormal times Insurance Companies have been passing through. Government should allow the Indian Companies to build up good reserves so that their foundations may be strengthened.

The recent tendency of some of the Provincial Government has been to take over the public vehicles which they do not insure with Insurance Companies thus depriving them of their legitimate share of premium. This class of Insurance should be left to the Insurance Companies and should not be handled by the Governments as Insurance Companies specialise in the line and are in a better position to give prompt and satisfactory service to the public.

It gives me great pleasure to refer to the excellent work done by our staff and field workers during the year 1947 which has been the most difficult and trying for them.

I have also to express my gratefulness to our valued clients in India and overseas for the confidence they have been reposing in our Company.

I thank you, again, Gentlemen.

Hapur Market Rates

From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR Sept 27:

Saturday closing: Silver 152|14; Gold 106|; Gur Fagan 10|4|6.

Todays: Silver Forward 152|12; opened 152|6; Gold Forward 105|12; Opened steady.

Gur ready 13|8; Wet 11| Fagun 10|4|6 Opened 10|4 Steady.

Crystal 37|8; Khandhari 25 to 32|-; Bardana ready 108|12; White 118|8; Asuj 108|0 October 118|8; Wheat 26|- to 24|;- Gram 14|14; Barley 14|4; Peas 13|8; Arhar 13|6; Moong 19|4; Urd 19|4; Sarson 24|4; Mustard Oil 66|-; Oilcake 9|8; Cottonseed 14|; Groundnut 16|- Oats 11.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Previous Closing	30.89
Today's Opening	30.83
Difference	—6
Today's Closing	30.87
Difference	—2

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

	Rs. as.
Silver Bullion Forward	171 2
Silver Ready	174 2
Gold Ready	114 0
Sovereign	76 4
Expectation:	
Cotton Jarila Jan.-Feb.	585 0

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Stock Exchange opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 35.
General Motors unquoted.
United States Steel Common 78-1/2.
Ditto preference unquoted.

Western European Solidarity Passes A Test

AGREEMENT ON MARSHALL AID ALLOCATIONS

BY WICKHAM STEED

Since the European Recovery Programme was sanctioned in Washington, and the £1,200 million Marshall Aid for the year ending June 30, 1949, were provisionally allotted, serious doubts has been felt whether the Governments of Western Europe could reach agreement among themselves upon the final allocation of the dollars available. In the aggregate their pressing needs amounted to more than £1,200 million. Would they, could they, subordinate their respective claims to the general welfare?

This test of their spirit of solidarity promised to be serve. It is one thing to advocate the economic and political co-ordination of Western Europe and another to forge on its behalf urgent and well-founded claims. So uncertain did it seem whether Western Europe could pass this test that some Government, would have preferred the final, invidious allocation to be settled in Washington by the United States Administrator of the Marshall Fund.

At Washington, on the contrary, it was thought essential that the European beneficiaries should take the opportunity of proving their willingness and ability to agree among themselves. The argument was that such a proof would encourage the people of the United States to believe that the European countries can work together to build up at least a Union of Western Europe.

VOLUNTARY SACRIFICE

If only from the standpoint of future co-operation between the United States and Europe, I think the argument was sound. From the European standpoint it was even more sound. Few things that are worth doing can be done without risk; and in this case the risk was that some Western European countries which would have to make the biggest sacrifices might feel that the cost of going all out for economic unity would be greater than the advantages to be derived in the near future. What they, especially Great Britain and Belgium, were asked to do was voluntarily to stint themselves today in the behalf that their self-sacrifice would bring rewards for all in, perhaps, the distant future.

For a fortnight the issue hung in the balance. Then, on September 12, representatives of Britain, France, Holland and Italy, to whom the decision had been entrusted, announced that they had passed the test and reached agreement. Under it Belgium, the most favourably placed of all the Western European countries, gives up nearly the whole of the Marshall Aid to which she was entitled, while Luxemburg sacrifices five-sixths of her own share.

Britain had been allotted £316 million, barley enough to meet her positive needs. Yet she gives up £70 million of this sum, mainly to France whose plight is grievious, so that the French total of Marshall aid will now be £328 million. Even Italy contributes £5 million of her share in order that Holland and Austria, as well as France, may get more than their original allotments.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

These arrangements strike me as a notable achievement, most notable indeed since the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation was set up to foster European self-help which is a condition of the Marshall Plan itself.

These problems are to be the subject of the European Economic Conference in Brussels early next year. The programme of the conference will include the consideration of an integrated European economic system and co-ordination of basis industries, such as coal, iron and steel, transport and electric power.

FIRST STEP

Clear-sighted economists have long known that the whole of any undertaking is greater than the sum of its separate parts. The difficulty of putting this knowledge into practice lies in the circumstance that each part has, so to speak, a life of its own which tends to persist even in a unified organisation.

This truth is shown in the union of the "Benelux" countries—Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg—which, after abolishing the customs barriers between them, have to take account of the differences of taxation, of financial stability and degrees of economic recovery among its members. In theory, freedom of trade has been established. In practice, a system of licences for imports and exports has had to be improvised. Yet if progress towards effective unity has been slower than was anticipated, progress is real and is continuing.

So it may be with the wider ideal of the Western Union. Thanks to the dual stimulus of Marshall Aid and Russian hostility to Western recovery, this ideal is steadily becoming less utopian than sceptics imagined it would be.

Even in the most favourable circumstances full European recovery may not be achieved for years. Still it has begun and is progressing. What is more, it seems to be progressing in the right spirit.

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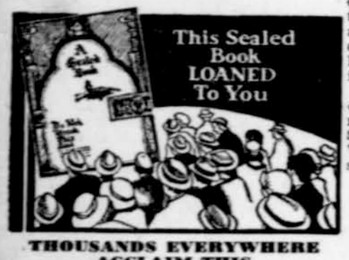
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Hessian Market

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	Pics.
45x11	
Ready	111
September	111½
October/December	113½

D.W. BAGS

Ready	121	0	0
September	119	8	0
October-Dec.	117	8	0

ITALIAN ART SILK YARN

Bombay, Sept. 27.

150 D Sept.	3	7	6
150 D Oct.	3	8	3
150 D Ready	3	8	0
110 D Ready	3	8	0

20/22 YELLOW SILK

September	25	5	6
October	25	7	6
Ready	25	5	6

PEPPER MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Magsar	218 to 220
Maha	215 to 217

METAL MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Tin Aso	60	8	0
Copper Aso	89	8	0

Credit Control Measures To Stabilize Prices

The Commerce Department reports disclosing the record national income rate came as the U. S. Federal Reserve Board, controlling the Federal Reserve banking system, moved to stabilize prices by tightening credit.

The board, acting under the authority granted it by Congress at its recent "extra" session, imposed controls on instalment buying, which has contributed to the unprecedented volume of purchasing at present. The new regulations require a down-payment of one-third on automobile purchases and of 20 per cent on some 14 other items. Consumers must complete payment on these purchases within from 15 to 18 months, depending on the price of the article.

Explaining its action, the board pointed out that "in view of the current tight situation in supplies of labour and materials, further expension of instalment credit can neither increase output nor put more people to work."

Congress also has authorized the Federal Reserve Board to increase the reserve requirements of banks in a further effort to control the credit supply and stabilize the economy.—USIS

Orissa Jute Forecast

CUTTACK, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The jute forecast for the year 1948-49 for this Province shows that the total outturn of the Province is estimated at 57 per cent of the normal against 62 per cent in the previous year on the basis of three and one-third bales as the standard yield per acre, the gross yield for the Province comes to 42,750 bales against 44,399 bales in the preceding year.

ALL ROUND PROGRESS OF FOREST FOLK

Premier's Address At Co-op Societies' Conference

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay inaugurating the conference of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies in Poona last week end said:

I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Conference of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies and in welcoming you all here today. The cause is one which is nearest to my heart viz. amelioration of the condition of Adiwasis. As rightly pointed out by Principal Karve, this is a unique conference, the first of its kind in this Province.

It is unnecessary for me to recount at length the condition of the Adiwasis and other jungle folk, as by now it is well-known and as it has been described to some extent by Shri Karve in his address of welcome.

PIONEERING WORK

It was about 25 years ago that Shri Thakkar Bapa who, inspired by Shri G. K. Gokhale and later by Mahatma Gandhi, had dedicated himself to the service of the unfortunate Adiwasis, established the Bhil Sewa Mandal at Dohad in the Panch Mahals district and was able to start social work amongst Bhils with the help of a few sincere and devoted colleagues. More and more social service organisations subsequently came into existence, prominent amongst them being the Vedchhi Swarajya Ashram, Adiwasi Sewa Mandal, Dang Seva Mandal, and West Khandesh Bhil Seva Mandal. In their pioneering work, these organisations had to struggle against numerous difficulties not the least of which was the prejudice of a foreign Government.

The population of Adiwasis constitutes about 10 per cent. of the total population of this Province. No society can be considered healthy or expected to function vigorously if as much as 10 per cent. of it is diseased. Its progress and civilisation can best be judged by the height of its lowest level. It is in this light therefore that all of us—Government or the people—have to tackle the problem of Adiwasis.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

Political freedom is not worth much if it is not also accompanied by economic freedom. In any case, it should lead to economic freedom at the very earliest possible date. It is incumbent on us to see that not only conditions akin to slavery wherever they are prevalent disappear, but also that manual work is respected and the manual worker receives an adequate reward for his labour and is enabled to live a decent life and to attain his rightful place in society. It is for this reason that the nation's leaders have accepted the co-operative method and set before the country the ideal of a co-operative commonwealth wherein the evils of capitalism are minimised and the surplus capital owned by individuals and corporate bodies gets a reasonable return and at the same time is utilised for the common good and wherein every member has equal opportunities for participating in management and for deriving benefit. Whatever the economic sphere in which a Co-operative Institution works, it works for the benefit of all its members. It is the human being that counts and not the capital that he puts in. The spirit of self-help and mutual aid conveyed by the phase "each for all and all for each" is expected to guide the working of co-operative institutions. In effect, a co-operative commonwealth would be an economic democratic Government which would fit in well with a political democratic Government.

It is, therefore, but meet that Government and social workers should be concentrating on co-operative development amongst the Adiwasis. This development was initiated in the Eastern Mahals of the Panchmahals district as early as 25 years ago.

The combined efforts of Government, co-operative workers and social workers in that area have, it is reported, achieved a notable success so far as agricultural credit and purchase and sale co-operative societies are concerned, so much so that the owned capital of the credit societies of Adiwasis in that area forms the bulk of the total working capital of the societies. There are similar societies working with varying degree of success in West Khandesh, Surat and other districts and their total number is considerably large—about 125.

FORESTS COUPES

Government considered, however, that it was essential to take a bold step and to make a beginning in releasing the Adiwasis from the clutches of the forest contractors and to enable them to work forest coupes themselves. This working of forest coupes is no easy matter. It is far more difficult than running a Co-operative credit or purchase and sale society. But unless that is done, the advantages of credit and purchase and sale societies also may be set off by dependence of the Adiwasis, particularly of the forest worker Adiwasis, on contractors etc.

It was, therefore, that Government decided last year to grant forest coupes at the upset price to forest labourers' Co-operative societies or to social service institutions which would be expected to form co-operative societies. It also appointed a committee consisting of tried and experienced non-official social workers and of officials for planning the development of forest labourers' societies.

It was expected that numerous difficulties particularly in regard to finance, management and supervision, would be experienced, and Government did its best to see that these difficulties were overcome. Social workers have also given their best and Adiwasis have themselves appreciated very much the experiment initiated last year.

CONDITIONS IMPROVED

There were 11 co-operative forest labourers' societies in 4 different districts last year. In addition to forest labourers' societies, there were 2 societies of other types and certain social service institutions which also worked coupes in the interests of Adiwasis.

The number of labourers—both members and non-members—who worked in the coupes during the season was about 2,000. The rate of the wages paid to them was not necessarily restricted to the minimum prescribed by Government viz., Rs. 1/4 per day. In several cases, it went up to Rs. 1/8/- per day. By way of piece wages also, members sometimes earned much more than what they earned in the past.

The total amount of wages paid during the year was Rs. 2½ lakhs. The value of the total goods produced exceeded Rs. 5,50,000 and the total profit made by the societies and the social service institutions exceeded Rs. 1,15,000. Part of these profits will go to form the reserve fund of the societies and a substantial part will go back to the numbers in proportion to the wages they have received. Thus the average wage that Adiwasi workers will get will be substantially higher than was the case formerly.

About 40 coupes have already been allotted this year to old and new societies and to social service organisations and some societies are expected to be started this year. Government would like to go faster, but practical limitations of business and management experience of Adiwasis, availability of trained personnel, etc. has been serving as a brake on the pace of progress. Government will, however, go all-out to help this co-operative development and thereby to ameliorate the condition of the Adiwasis.

ALL-ROUND ADVANCEMENT

Government do not propose to stop at joint working of coupes and regeneration of the forests by Adiwasis. This should serve as a nucleus for further many-sided activities which would provide the Adivasis with other work requiring more intelligences and bring them additional steady income. Forests provide only seasonal work for Adiwasis. Lands near the forests could be given to Adiwasis and farmed jointly. For providing better housing, co-operative housing societies can be organised. It is also necessary that economic development should go hand in hand with cultural development. The present co-operative organisations of Adiwasis could well serve as the spear-head of a drive for all-round advancement of the Adiwasis and other jungle folk.

For all this work, selfless and experienced social workers in adequate numbers are urgently required But in the last resort progress will depend on the Adiwasis themselves, who will have to be brought up to a level where they can develop their own leadership for political, economic and social work.

WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL BANK IS

ITS MAIN OBJECTIVES

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is an international institution designed to finance sound projects for reconstruction and development both in war-devastated countries and in underdeveloped regions. Its Articles of Agreement were drawn up at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, U.S.A., in July, 1944. It came into existence on December 27, 1945, when the signatures to its Articles of Agreement were received from the necessary number of governments, and officially began operations in Washington, D. C., on June 25, 1946. As of September 1, 1948 the Bank had 47 member nations.

The Bank is a world-wide effort to guide international investment into economically sound channels. Its main objectives may be summarized as follows:

(1) To assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of member nations by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes.

(2) To promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or participations in loans and other investments made by private investors; and when private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources.

(3) To promote the long-range balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in its Board of Governors, consisting of a representative appointed by each member country, which meets normally once a year. The Board of Governors has delegated most of its powers to the Ekecutive Directors, at present fourteen in number, who meet normally once a week at the Bank's headquarters in Washington. Five Directors are appointed by the five countries which have subscribed the largest amounts to the Bank's capital stock (United States, United Kingdom, France, China and India); the other Directors are elected by the Governors of the remaining members. The Executive Directors represent all of the Bank's member nations.

The Management of the Bank is headed by its President, John J. McCloy, who is ex-officio chairman of the Executive Directors, and its Vice President, Robert L. Garner, who is the Bank's General onway 8. The operating staff consists of some 400 persons representiv more than 20 different nationalities.

ITS CAPITAL

The Bank's capital is derived from shares subscribed by its member nations on the general basis of their relative economic resources. Total subscribed capital is the equivalent of more than 8 dollars billion subscribed in currencies of various members. Only 2 per cent is paid in gold or United States dollars and is immediately available for lending; 18 per cent is paid in the currencies of the various member nations and may be used for loans only with the consent of the respective member country. The remaining 80 per cent of the subscribed capital is in the nature of a guarantee fund which cannot be used for loans and can be called only to meet the obligations of the Bank. Additional loanable funds must come from sale of the Bank's own bonds to private investors. Funds which the Bank has had available to date for lending amounted to approximately 740 dollars million out of its subscribed capital and operations; approximately 254 dollars million from the sale of its bonds; and approximately 8 dollars million from the sale of notes received by the Bank in connection with the Dutch shipping loans—a total of approximately 1 dollar million. As of September 1, 1948, the Bank had granted loans totaling 525 dollars million. Its available lending funds on that date were approximately 475 dollars million.

INCOME OF FAMILY OF COLLECTIVE FARMER POTAPOV

(By V. KORNILOV)

"Who of the local peasants lived most poorly before joining the collective farm," we asked in the offices of the Budyonny Collective Farm in Rostov Region. This question perplexed those present somewhat The term "poor" has long since gone out of use among them.

"We have had no poor since we formed the collective farm, "they answered, "and almost all of us lived poorly before it came into being."

Our question, nevertheless, gave rise to a lively conversation. The elderly collective farmers tried to recall the names of those who in the past would most often tramp in search of a crust of breat or would hire themselves out as farm hands. They all agreed that the sorriest among them was the family of Stepan Potapov.

We asked them to tell us something about the life of this peasant. Some remembered that Potapov, like his father, had never had his own horse, had always been starving. Others added that he had worked as a laborer in Popovsky's stud farm, and his daughter was employed as a general servant in the house of a kulak.. Then came the victory of the collective farm system and the position of Potapov family like that oo millions of other peasants changed completely.

What the Potapov family received last year from the collective farm we learned from its book-keeper Andei Kolmykov. Potapov, his wife and elder daughter put in the collective farm 1,540 workdays (a measure of labor in collective farms), approximately equal to the average work done by every other honestly laboring family Last year the collective farm distributed per workday four kilograms of grain 11kg. of vegetables, 100 grams of honey 8 kilograms of fodder, 9-5 kg. of fruit and 12 rubles in cash. For their workdays the Potapov family thus received 6,160 kg. or grain, 16,940 kg. of vegetables, 154 kg. of honey, 14,630 kg. of fodder and 18,480 rubles in cash.

Potapov, like all other collective farmers, derives his main income from the collective farm. Much less, but still no little was made last year by Potapov from the small plot of land domestic cattle, apiary and garden which he has for his own use and that of his family. From his truck-garden he harvested about three tons of potatoes, a considerable quantity of other vegetables and more than a ton of maize. From his apiary he obtained 65 kg. of pure honey.

The Potapov family calculated that a considerable part of this produce could be sold to the cooperatives and on the market The management of the collective farm on several occasions provided its members, including Potapov, with means of transport for taking their produce to market. From the sale of his produce Potapov realized nearly 9,000 rubles. Last year's money income of the Potapov family thus exceeded 27,000 rubles. Of this sum about 10,000 rubles was put by for daily expenses. Three thousand rubles was remitted by Potapov to his daughter Valentina, a student of the Leningred Medical Institute, for clothing etc. (The stipend she receives from the state provides her with sufficient fund for current expenses). Potapov acquired last year a radio set a bicycle and other things. The family spent about 300 rubles on book-work on agriculture and belles-lettres. The home of the Potapovs (consisting of three rooms) is lit by electricity and well furnished: upholstered furniture, oak chairs, a nickel-plated bed.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent)

CALICUT, Sept 27:

Coiryarn Beypore 135|145; Quilandy 145|155; Fibre Garbled 105; Ungarbled 95; Cocoanuts raw 135; Dry 155; Cocoanutoil 525; Copra Office 370 Dupasand 375; Madrasnottam 390; Pepper Wynaad 1550; Country 1500; Dryginger Chernad 440; Ernad 410; Coffee Robusta 140; Timber Pali 60|70; Junglewood 30|40; Vellapine 45|60; Benteak 35|45; Mango 3|8|4; Teak 15|20; Rosewood 16|20.

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Tata Ordinary 296-8, Tata Deferred 1570, Indian Iron 26-1, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21-10, Bombay Dyeing 1045, Central India 284-6, Gokak 300, Kohinoor 298-12, Simplex 197, Swadeshi 305, Tata Power 1615, Associated Cement 165, Belapur 283-12, Bombay Burma (Old) 395, Ccindia 25-7, Central Bank 88-8, New India 65, Tata 2nd Pref. 137-8.

Sugar Prices

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Big Chrystal	114	0	0
Medium Size	107	8	0
Small Size	104	8	0
October	37	0	0
January	31	14	0
March	31	3	0

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE AT STANDSTILL

NEW YORK, Sept 27 (UPI): American trade with the Soviet Union is coming almost to a standstill following the recent sharp decline in American exports to Russia.

Official trade figures for the first two quarters of this year reveal that U.S. exports to Russia during the 2nd quarter came down to 4 million dollars compared to 21 million dollars during the first quarter of this year, and 109 million dollars during the same period in 1946. Imports from Russia also similarly came down to 3 million dollars from 11 1|2 million dollars.

As a result of this sharp decline in the American exports, offices of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in the United States are being closed down shortly.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

CALCUTTA, Sept 27 (API): The ordinary general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India will be held this year on December 13 in the Royal Exchange, Calcutta.

India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to deliver the opening address.

ARYAN PAPER MILLS LIMITED.

12, Chowringhee Square, CALCUTTA.

Phones: Cal. 1464 & 1465: Telegram: "ARYOPLANTS."

Our SHAREHOLDERS, FRIENDS and WELL-WISHERS will be glad to learn that PARTS of our PAPER MILLS' MACHINERY have already arrived from U. K. and the construction of the Mills at Ranaghat in West Bengal (this site has been approved by the Govt. also) has already been taken in hand.

FOR PROSPECTUS & OTHER PARTICULARS

Please Write to MANAGING AGENTS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tenders, in prescribed forms, are invited for the purchase and removal of the following stores:

	NAME OF STORES	QUANTITY.
1.	Compound Flattening Part No. 82-903.	15 packed in 3 gal. tins.
2.	Primer Yellow Green Camouflage Part No. 425-1173.	90 packed in 45 gins. tins.
3.	Metalite Disc. Part No. 24.	10,000 sheets.
4.	Metlite Disc. Part No. 36.	9339 sheets.
5.	Vanite Powder Part No. 140.	2,304 lbs.
6.	Vanite Powder Part No. 137.	4,511
7.	Rear Axle Lubricant Part No. 28.	30,250 glns.
8.	Gray Motor Enamel U. S. Part No. 4 71.7596.	53 glns.
9.	Gray Dipping Primer Part No. 475-7615.	2,544 glns.
10.	Clear Chrome Baking Primer Part No. RK.3026.	689 glns.
11.	Putty Part No. 53-40018.	15 glns.
12.	Gray Motor Enamel Part No. 471-7596.	410 can. glns.
13.	Light Stone Dulux Part No. 71-053.	2,320 can. glns.
14.	Light Stone Dulux.	25,000 packed in 5 glns. cans.
15.	PFU Matt Finish for Rubber and Textiles.	30. Imp. glns.
16.	Retinted Lightstone to Dark Drab Shade No. 207.	600. USA glns.
17.	Clear Chrome Baking Primer.	130. USA glns.
18.	Distemper dark stone.	228. cwt.

NOTE: Item Nos. 1 to 17 are located at M/s. General Motors Factory at Sewri, Bombay, and item No. 18 is located at Engineering Stores Depot. Dehu.

Last date due: 4 P.M. 21-10-48
Public opening of tender: 11 A.M. 22-10-48
Offers to be kept open up to: 21-11-48

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "RCS/21421/59/MS" should be sent to the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay. The tender forms can be obtained from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay on payment of Rs. 5/- per set (non-refundable).

All tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10 per cent of the total price offered, deposited as "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks, Cheques and Cash will not be accepted.

Permits to view the stores can be had from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay.

All sale will be ex-site subject to the availability of stores and to General Condition of "Con.117". No guarantee is given of the quality, quantity or suitability of stores.

Issued by

Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Phone No. 30041.

AC-429

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

STEADY BUYING SUPPORT HARDENS STEEL AND TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled again steady to-day, but trading was restricted which resulted in narrow price movement. Delay in the publication of the economic policy of the Government of India is mainly responsible for the slow down of business, otherwise the market sentiment remains moderately inclined towards higher quotations. Some professional operators are reported to have a long position in Steel shares. These shares are gradually reaching higher levels with a promise of further improvement. This tendency on the part of some operators is having a sympathetic influence in other sections where investors remain selective buyers.

Tata Steel Defds opened Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 1562-8 and after improving at Rs. 1565 reacted at Rs. 1560 on small realizing. At this level there was some support which improved Defds at Rs. 1568-12, but again reacted at Rs. 1562-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 296 and steadied at Rs. 295-4. 2nd Pref. shares were placed at Rs 137-8. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 26-2 while Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 21-10.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1040 and after improving at Rs. 1046-4 quietened at Rs. 1041-4. Central Indias were quoted at Rs. 282, while Finlays were placed at Rs. 285. Gokaks were active and after opening at Rs. 292 improved at Rs. 297 and steadied at Rs. 296. Kohinoors were done at Rs. 299 and Simplex shares after opening at Rs. 191 improved at Rs. 193. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 303 and improved at Rs. 305.

Imperial Bank old shares were done at Rs. 1983-12 while partly paid shares were quoted at Rs. 485. Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 89 while Barodas were quoted at Rs. 156-8. India Bank shares were in request at Rs. 210-8 and United Commercials changed hands at Rs. 66.

In the miscellaneous section Associated Cements were done at Rs. 165 while Belapurs were placed at Rs. 280. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 396-4 and Premier Construction shares came in business at Rs. 196. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 350 and Scindia shares were done at Rs. 25-4.

Towards the close there was good support and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1570 although some old bulls were securing their profits. There was active demand for Electric shares and both Andhra and Power shares moved up rapidly. Closing tone of the market was very steady.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	1045	0
Kohinoor Mills (6-12) X.D.	298	8
Swadeshi Mills (22)	305	0
Central India Mills (4)	284	0
Simplex Mills	197	0
New Great Eastern (10)	161	0
Gokak Mills (9 plus 3)	300	0
Indore Malwa (21)	510	0
Century Spinning (15)	536	4
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	160	0
Indian Bleaching (6)	173	4
Swan Mills (20)	330	0
Finlay Mills (15)	286	0
Morarji Gocuidas	497	8
Edward Sassoon (30)	508	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	2
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	12	15
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	2 1	6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	217	8
Podar (S)	172	8
Khatau Makanjee (8)	256	4
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14) XD	296	8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-14-1) XD	1570	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8) XD	137	8
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (5)	165	4
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	396	4
Belapur Sugar (12) XR	284	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	35	12
Scindia Steam (1-4)	25	7
Premier Construction	195	8
Tata Chemical	15	10
Tata Oil (2)	59	0
Indian Iron (0-6)	26	6
Bengal Steel (0-8)	21	10
Bellapur Coupon	72	8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8)	165	8
Andhra Valley (45)	1522	8
Tata Power (50)	1665	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	74	0
Phoenix Mills (50)	453	12
Indian Manufacturing	4260	0
Kooria Mills (5) X.R.	148	12
Dawn Mills (40)	1000	0
David Mills (6)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	198	8
Minerva Mills (12)	165	0
Bradbury Mills (12)	700	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	4
Bharat Mills (2)	39	12
Mysore Spg. Mills	192	8
Madhovji Dharamsi (0-12)	15	10
Model Mills (12-8)	197	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	690	0
Vishnu Cotton (6) XD	280	0
Western India (40)	3950	0
Standard Mills (15)	580	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3900	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	12	2
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185	0
Tata Mills (3)	69	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	277	8
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (43)	91	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	12	4
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47	0
Shrinivas Mills	195	0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	126	4
Berar Mills	275	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
Colaba Land Coupon	42	0
New Great New	142	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Ahmedabad Electric (3-8) XD	116	4
Ahmedabad New	13	2
Surat Electricity (2-8)	142	8
Surat New	142	8
Karachi Electric Supply (2)	150	0
Broach (0-5)	10	8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	12
Amalgamated (0-12)	13	2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	53	8
Poona Electric Supply	156	4
Bombay Suburban (3)	146	4
Bombay Suburban New	131	4
BANK SHARES		
Reserve Bank (2-12)	113	0
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1982	8
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	485	0
Central Bank Old (1-8) XD	88	8
Central Bank New	88	8
Bank of India (4)	209	8
Union Bank of India	9	4
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	156	8
Habib Bank (4)	159	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52	0
United Commercial (1-8)	66	0
Jaipur Bank (1/6)	48	0
Hindustan Commercial	27	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Exchange Bank	37	8
Eastern Bank	105	0
Bank of India Coupon	37	0
INSURANCE		
Oriental (125)	5150	0
Empire (10)	675	0
New India (1-4)	65	0
Jupiter	25	0
Vulcan (0-10) X.D	12	12
Indian Mercantile (2)	42	4
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B.I.G. (1)	22	12
Industrial and Prudential	29	6
Neptune Assurance	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India Central	204	0
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1-4)	107	8
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1-4)	103	12
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	115	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Alcock Ashdown (15)	352	8
Bombay Steamer (28)	590	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	143	12
British Burma Petrol	2 0	3
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (6)	74	0
Kemp and Co (New)	462	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	475	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0
Industrial Invest. Trust (4)	98	8
Western India Match (7-5)	305	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	34	8
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	21	0
Alembic Chemical (15) X.R.	205	8
Supreme India	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	73	0
Bombay Uganda	69	1
Bombay Motor Cycle	42	0
Indian Cement	25	0
Walchand Nagar Industries	215	0
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	104	12
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	1002	8
Hydary Construction	19	8
Mahmadi Steam	95	0
Gujarat Motor	25	2
Sardar Carbonic	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6) X D	200	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1290	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1382	8
Hydro Electric (7)	130	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	310	0
Central India (5)	652	8
Swadeshi Mills	146	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	647	8
Lakshmi Mills	277	8
New Great Mills (5/8)	222	8
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	111	14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	379	6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	140	0
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	120	0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	120	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	123	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	135	0
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	160	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	121	0
Mackenzie 1st	85	0
Mackenzie 2nd	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	107	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	103	8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	107	0
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagpur (6)	112	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (2-7) X-D	2 8	6
British India Corpn. (0-10)	8	0
Burma Corporation	3 1	6
New Victoria Mill	3	12
Phalton Sugar (8)	136	0
Gold Mohur (20)	325	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	375	0
Sajjan Mills (3)	235	0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	225	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	255	0
Air Service	11	0
Ambica Air Lines	15	2
Air India (X-D)	145	0
Hind Motor	5	14
India Steam	11	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

Bombay, Sept. 27.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98	14	
2 1/4 per cent 1950	101	0	
2 1/2 per cent 1955	0	0	
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97	10	
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100	2	
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100	2	
2 3/4 per cent 1976	[illegible]	14	
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99	8	
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99	14	
3 per cent 1949-52	100	15	
3 per cent 1949-54	102	11	0
3 per cent 1953-55	102	14	
3 per cent 1951	102	8	0
3 per cent 1959-61	102	0	
3 per cent 1963-65	101	0	
3 per cent 1966-68	100	13	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	12	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105	9	
4 per cent 1948-53	101	0	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	12	
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112	4	
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	115	12	
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	89	0	
2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98	0	
3 per cent Punjab 1949	98	14	
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8	
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101	12	
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	
3 per cent U. P 1952	100	6	
3 per cent C. P 1952	100	6	
3 per cent N. W. F 1952	99	10	
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100	2	
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D	111	0	
5 per cent Bom. Muni. 1959	115	0	
6 per cent Bom. Muni. 1954	116	0	
3-1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	101	10	
5 K. P. T.	114	[illegible]	

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The cotton market was steady today with moderate buying. In view of strong statistical position of Spot cotton the market is not inclined to sell short while moderate support is improving prices. The market looks like improving further.

At the opening February was quoted at Rs. 584 and under moderate buying advanced at Rs. 586. Tone of the market was steady.

Later on there was further buying and February contract improved at Rs. 587-8 and finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. February	485	12	0
I.C.C. May	476	4	0
I.C.C. July	481	0	0
I.C.C. September	482	4	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton February Contract at 818 cent points under New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGHER AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Feb	586-1/2	583	586-1/2
May	577-1/4	576-1/2	577-1/4
July	582-1/4	581-1/2	582-1/4
Sept.	584/1/4	583-1/2	584-1/4

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The Bullion market was fairly firm under manipulation by professional operators in silver who are having easy times. Bears mostly relied on Government economic policy but the announcement of the same is delayed. In the meantime bulls remain active and budlee difference is quoted reverse to the extent of Rs. 4 for Bhadarva Amas settlement.

Forward silver opened to-day at Rs. 170/4 and advanced at Rs. 170/12 on moderate buying support. At this level there was increased profit-taking and the market declined at Rs. 170/2 but again improved at Rs. 170/7 on renewed support. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 173/15.

Ready gold was steady at Rs. 114/4 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76/8.

Later on there was further active buying Silver advanced at Rs. 171-6 and closed as under:—

Ready Silver	174	11	0
Forward Silver	171	1	0
Ready Gold	114	4	0
Sovereigns	76	6	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 27

The local Produce market was fairly active to-day with active speculative buying in Castorseeds which recorded a sharp rise in price under active buying by professional operators. It appears that professional operators are again actively supporting the market with a view to push up prices and compel shorts to cover in a rising market.

Castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs. 124-8 and sharply advanced at Rs. 126-6 under increased speculative buying, and short covering. Thereafter there was active buying and castorseeds advanced at Rs. 127-12. Teji Mandi was Rs. 5. Groundnuts and Linseed markets were also steady with a fair demand.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:			
Khandesh quality	34	8	0
Coromandal	33	8	0
Bold ready	33	8	0
Bold December-January	29	15	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready	31	4	0
May delivery	127	8	0
LINSEEDS:			
Ready	27	4	0
Sept.-Oct. delivery	27	4	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27	12	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:			
Ready receipts	18	12	0
October	18	10	0
November	17	14	0
December	17	10	0
Linseed Oil	16	9	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0

Progress In Tobacco Research

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The Agricultural Research and Development Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee held its session today in Bombay to consider the progress reports of various tobacco research stations for the year 1947-48 and the technical programmes of the main research stations for the year 1948-49. Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Agricultural Research Council, presided.

Those present included Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh, Vice-President of the Committee, Mr. B S. Sawhney, Mr. C. A. MacLean, Mr. P. K. Rama Reddy, Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Sinha and Mr. W. A. Nicholson.

The Committee also considered new proposals from the various Provincial Governments which included the establishment of a sub-station for cigar and cheroot tobacco in West Bengal and production of snuff tobacco in East Punjab.

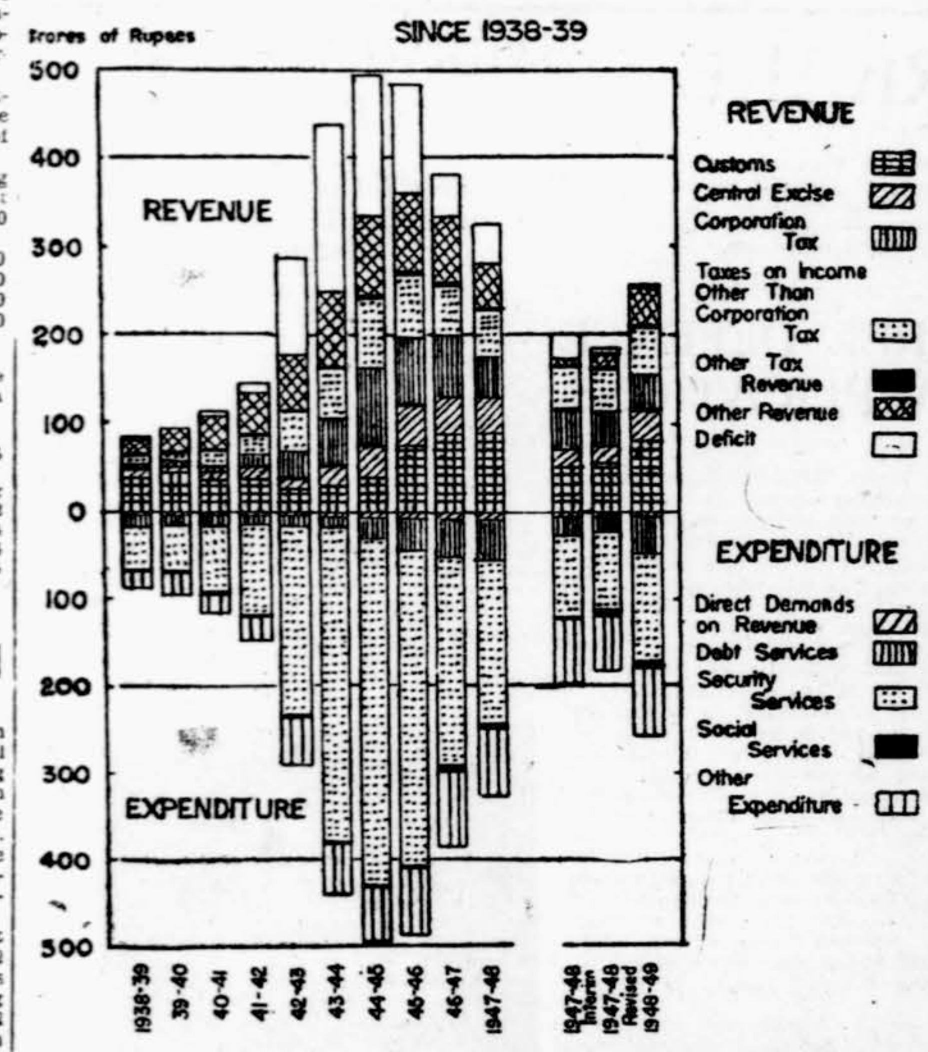
INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

QUOTATIONS AT 2- P.M.

Tata Ordinary 396/6 Tata Deferred 1565 Indian Iron 26/1 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/10 Bombay Dyeing 1042/8 Central India 288/12 Gokak 296/4 Kohinoor 298/2 Simplex 193/2 Swadeshi 304/6 Tata Power 1615 Associated Cement 165/4 Belapur 280 Bombay Burma (Old) 395 Scindia 25/8 Central Bank 89 New India 65/8 Tata 2nd Pref. 137/8

FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



The above diagram shows the outstanding features of India's revenue and expenditure from years 1938-39 to 1948-49, the last two covering the post partition India. Following the partition an interim budget was introduced in November, 1947, covering the period 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1948 and this as well as the budget for 1948-49 reflect the problems created by it. Expenditure continued to be high, partly due to the slowing down of demobilization as a result of the need for maintaining larger forces on account of disturbances. There was also need for providing substantial amounts for the evacuation, relief and rehabilitation of the refugees from the Pakistan Provinces. Subsidies on foodgrains had to be continued. The combined result of these factors was that a substantial surplus that might have been possible otherwise, seemed actually likely to result in a deficit, states the report on currency andFinance issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY September 27:

MILLS

Apollo 3|1|6 3|2|6 3|1|6 3|2
Bharat 40 39|12
B. Dyeing 1040 46|4 41|4
C. India 282 82|8 81|8 84
Century 535 36|4
Colaba 160
Elphinstone 75
Finlay 286 85 87 86
Gokak 292 94 92 96|8 95 97 96 300
I. U. Defd. 2|2 2|1|6 2|2 2|1 2|1|6 2|1|3 2|1|6
I.U. Ord 12|13 12|10 12|11
Indore 512|8 8|12 10
Khatau 256|4
Kohinoor 298 97 99 97|8 98|8
Laxmi 690
Madhavji defd. 15|10
Madhusudan 217|8
Minerva 165|4
Model 197|8
Mysore 192|8
New Great 160 59 61
Podar 172|8
Sasson cotton 12|2
Simplex 191 97
Swadesh 303 2|8 6 4|8 7
Tata Mills 69 69|4 68|8 69
Vishnu 280
Western India 3950

BANKS

Baroda 156|8
Central 89 88|8
Habib 159|8
Imperial 1983|12 82|8
Imperial new 485
India 209 10|8 9|8
Reserve 112|12 13
Union 9 9|4
U. Co. 64 66

ELEC. COS.

Ahmedabad Elec. 117|8 16|4
Andhra 1500, 50 22|8
Amalgamated 13|2
Andhra Pref. 1290
Suburban 146|4 47|8 46|4
Surat 142|8
Hydro 164 65|8
Hydro pref. 130
Power 1650 75 65
Power pref. 1382|8

INSURANCE

B.I.G. 22|12
New India 63|8 65

STEAMER

B. Steam 587|8 90
Scindia 25|4 25|8 25|4 25|7

STEEL

B. Steel 21|8 21|10 21|9 21|10
I. Iron 26|1 26|2 26|1
Defd 1562|8 65 60 68|12 62|8 70
Ord 296 95|8 96 95|8 86|8
II Pref. 137|4 37|8 37 37|8

MISC.

Alcock 347|8 52|8
A.C.C. 165|8 66 65 65|4
A.C.C. New 105 5|8 4|4 4|12
Belapur 279 80|8 80 81 80 84
B.B. Old 395 96|4
Petrol 2|0|6
I. Bleaching 175
I. Trust 98|8
P. Const. 197 95 95|8
Shivrajpur 35|8 35 35|12
Chemical 15|2 15|7 15|6
Oil 60 59
Wimco 304|6 5

SPECIAL

Central Bank 89 88|8
India coupon 37
Belapur coupon 73 72|8
Hydro 164 56|8
All India Ins. 20|4
Mahomedi Steam 85 95

Calcutta Share Bazar

Quiet But Steady

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.—The market ruled quiet but steady and only a moderate business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 100/0/6, three per cent loan 1949/52 100/14, three per cent loan 1951/54 102/10/6, three per cent loan 1957 102/10, three per cent loan 1959/61 102/3 s. lot, three per cent loan 1963/65 101/2, three per cent loan 1970/75 100/13.

BANKS: Bengal Central Bank 10, Calcutta National Bank 14/4, Hind Bank 32/8, Reserve Bank 110 odd lot, United Commercial Bank 65/8.

COTTONS: Basanti 9/14, Bengal Luxmi 63, Cawnpore Textiles 11/12, Elgin Mills 18/7, New Victoria Ordy 3/12, Ditto Pref. 5 s lot.

COALS: Bengal 435, Bhalgora 8/13, Burrakur 20/14, Churlia 4/11, New Beerbhom 16, South Karanpura 23/12, Talcher 4/8, Dhemo Main 14/11.

JUTES: Agarpara 24/14, Alliance 335, Bally 261, Champdany 196, India 187, Megna 152, Nuddea 86/8, Anglo-India 291, Barnagore 160, Kanknarrah 270, National 26/8, Minings Burma Corp. 3/1, Indian Copper 2/8

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 9/6, Brit Building and Iron 7/8, British Engineering 14/4, Indian Iron and Steel 26/2, Kumardhubi Eng. 9, Marshalls 7/1, National Iron and Steel 8, Steel Corp. 21/10, Textile Machinery 7/9.

MISCELLANEOUS: Dalmia Cement 8/8 ct, Sone Valley Cement 7/6, Calcutta Electric 21/10, BIC 7/15, Indian Cables 38/12, Indian National Tobacco 22/14, Indo Burma Petrol 30/8, Shree Gopal Paper 10 ct., Titaghur Paper 39/12, Midnapore Zemindary 88, Assam Saws 6/15, India Steamship 10/14.

SUGARS. Ishnauth 49/4, Bormahjan 13/6, Hattikhira 19, Kaliti 8, Namburnadi 12, Rajgarh 30/12, Teloijan 14/12, Eastern Cachar 6/12 s lot, Huldibari 31/4.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 25

October		31.39
December		30.89
March	......	30.61
May	nom.	30.41
Middling Spot	..	32.04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

October		31.29
December	....	30.35
March	......	30.62
May	....	30.40
Middling Spot	......	31.10

New York Stock Exchange remained closed.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 24-9-48 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 181528.
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 52,19,79,-446-1-3.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Sept. 25.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145 Quilandy 145/155 Fibre Garbled 105 Ungarbled 95 Cocoanuts Raw 125 Dry 180 Cocoanutoil 525 Copra Office 375 Dilpasand 385 Madrasnottam 390 Pepper Wynaad 1550 Country 1510 Dryginger Chernad 440 Ernad 415 Coffee Robusta 140 Timber Pali 65/70 Junglewood 30/40 Vellapine 45/60 Benteak 35/45 Teak 70/120 Mango 3/8/4 Teak 15/20 Rosewood 16/20.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

S.S. ALAVI

From Karachi:—1940 bags cotton seed, 231 bales rain wet salted buffalo hides, 50 bdls rose dry, 76 cases asafoeitida, 626 cases dry fruits, 49 cases poster maghz, 166 cases dodi; 496 baskets fresh fruits; 190 bags kantheri; 66 cases ice-cream freezers of Pakistan manufacture; 50 bags fish Manure.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S.S. CAMARIA

To Penang—76 bags corriander seed, 41 bags cummin seed—P. Bhujangalal.

S.S. DWARKA

To Karachi:—495 bdls bidi leaves—H. Odhavji. 1650 bdls bidi leaves—N. B. Kakad. 3264 bdls bidi leaves—L. Parao, 20 bdls bidi leaves—B. K. Kakad. 1000 bdls bidi leaves—G. Vallibhoy.

To Bahrein:—50 bags curry powder—N. Khan.

S.S. LOUIS. MCH. HOWE

To New York:—309 bags fleaseed husk—J. Jagdish Singh.

To Port Said:—155 drums groundnut oil—The Swastik Oil Mill Ltd.

S.S. ANDAMAN

To Antwerp:—59 bales cotton waste—Sapt Textile Products (Ind.) Ltd.

To Aden:—5 bags ginger—M. Vandravan.

S.S. FINNAMORE HILL

To Karachi:—25 bags fennel seed—Bhikabhai.

S.S. CASTALIA

To Liverpool:—10 bales woolraw—A. Roshanalli and Co.

S.S. FATIMA

To Karachi:—18 bales cotton waste—Jain and Co.

S.S. JAI HIND

To Colombo:—150 bags corriander—M. Popatlal and Co. 30 bags sjwa seed and 100 bags corriander—M. A. Mullick and Co. 10 bags chikakhai, 130 bags drugun; 100 bags corriander—Indo Overseas Export Co. 20 bags methiseed—M. A. Pillai.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

S.S. "Henry M. Stephens" from Los Angelis, with 3,044 tons of general cargo for Bombay, on 25-9-48.

S.S. "Persiphone", from Cocanada on 25-9-1948, with 4,177 tons of general cargo.

S.S. "Rose Bank" from Calicut with general cargo on 25-9-48.

S.S. "Barata", with general cargo from Colombo on 25-9-48.

S.S. "Bharat Laxmi", from Cochin with 627 tons of general cargo on 26-9-48.

S.S. "Bisham Hill" with ballast on 27-9-'48, from Calcutta.

S.S. "Mohammedi" from Jeddah on 27-9-48.

S.S. "Chasseral" with 2,748 tons of general cargo from Genoa on 27-9-48.

S.S. "Alavi" from Karachi with passengrs on 25-9-48.

DEPARTURES

S.S. "Cape Nelson" for Colomoo on 26-9-48.

S.S. "Sparta" with ballast for Aden and Genoa on 25-9-48.

S.S. "Stratheden" for London with 448 passengers from Bombay on 26-9-48.

S.S. "Bharatjal" with 4,500 tons of general cargo for Bhavnagar on 26-9-48.

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under the agency of Messrs. Volkart Brothers:—

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY:

From U. S. Pacific Coast:

S.S. Borneo" Due 1st Oct. S.S. "Silverguava" Due 15th Oct. S.S. "Japara" Due 13th Oct.

From U. S. Atlantic Coast:

S.S. "Hoegh Silverwave" Due 30th Oct.

From Italy:

S.S. "Carbonello" Due 3rd Oct.

From Rotterdam-Antwerp:

"S.S. "Laurenskerk" Due 4th Oct. S.S. "Norbryn" Due 9th Oct.

From Persian Gulf via Karachi:

S.S. "Hoegh Silverlight" Due 4th Oct. S.S. "Lawak" Due 4th Oct. S.S. "Silvercedar" Due 20th Oct. S.S. I"Kongsborg" Due 21st Oct. S.S. "Hoegh Silverspray" Due 25th Oct.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY:

For Calcutta via Colombo:

S.S. Borneo" Sails 13th Oct. S.S. "Limburg" Sails 4th Oct. S.S. "Laurenskerk" Sails 11th Oct. S.S. "Norbryn" sails 16th Oct. S.S. "Silverguava" Sails 25th Oct. S.S. "Hoegh Silverwave" Sails 6th Nov.

For U. S. Atlantic Coast:

S.S. "Silvercedar" Sails 25th Oct.

For U. S. Pacific Coast:

S.S. "Lawak" Sails 10th Oct.

For Australia:

S.S. "Hoegh Silverlight" Sails 9th Oct. S.S. "Hoegh Silverspray" Sails 30th Oct.

For Persian Gulf via Karachi:

S.S. "Star of Egypt" Sails 28th Sept. S.S. "Japara" Sails 23rd Oct.

For Italy:

S.S. "Chioggia" Sails 1st Oct. S.S. "Carbonello" Sails 11th Oct.

For Alexandria:

S.S. "Star of Cairo" Sails 2nd Oct.

DYES AND CHEMICALS

From: Chatraphuj K. Mavji.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 25.

	Per Lb
NAPTHOLS	
SAPTHOL CAS	10/4
CBO	16/4
CSW	16/4
CBS	16
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	7
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	10/4
Fast Red OKCR Base	10/12
Fast Red CB Base	11
Grrnet CKGBC Base	3/14
Yellow OGC Base	9
Corinth CB Base	7
Bordeaux OGP Base	12
Bordeaux OGP Salt	4/8
Scarlet CKR Salt	3/4
Blue CB Salt	4/12
DIRECT COLOURS.	
Direct Black Exrta	4/12
Direct Green Extra	5
Direct Violet Extra	5/8
Direct Yellow 4GL	11
Direct Sky Blue Extra	7/4
Direct Rubin	5
Direct Brown	4/12
Direct Orange Extra	7
Diazo Black Extra	3/12
Chrysophenine Extra	10/4
Benzopurpurine 4B	6/12
Congo Red Extra	7
Direct Scarlet 4BS	9/8
Tarquoise Blue G	22
SULPHUR COLOURS.	
Sulpher Black 692	1/12
Sulphur Black HK Special	1/2
Sulphur Black HK Grains	1/9
Alizarine 20 p.c. Paste	160
100 p. c. Powder	9
CHEMICALS,	
Hydrosulphite	1/2
Bysulphite of Soda	38
Turkey Red Oil	50
Monopol Napthol Soap	52
Soda Bicarb	50
Soda Ash	20
Sitaric Acid	2/8
Ammonia Powder	65
Ahmonia Chloride	36
Sulphur Rol.	14
Sulphur Crude	10
Methylene Blue Extra	6
Metanil Yellow Elephant	3
Metanil Yellow Extra	4/8
Methyl Violet Lumps	5/12
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	8/8
Megenta Extra	10
Diamond Green	10/8
Bismark Brown Extra	3/4
Malachite Green Chrystals	6/12
Crysodine Extra	4
Auromine Extra	5/12
Acid Orange Extra	2/12
Soap Green	18
Acid Scarlet	4/8
Kumkum Scarlet	9
Rhodamine R Extra 500 p.c.	30
VAT FAST DYES	
Vat Blue GCD Powder	41
Vat Blue RSN	39
Vat Dark Blue BC Powder	32
Vat Brilliant Green B900	42
Vat Brilliant Green B2100	120
Vat Olive Green B	20
Vat Yellow GC Powder	53
Vat Violet 4R	72
Vat Maganta	50
Vat Grey	20
Vat Brown	20
PRINTING COLOURS.	
Printosol CO	13/8
Printosol CO4B	38
Gold Yellow	68
Printosol Green	35
Rapdi Red	23
Orange	24
Yellow	22
Indigo 60 p c Grains (American)	4/8
Indigo 60 p c Grains (French)	5/8
Indigo 60 p c Grains Eng. Lb packing	5/14
CHEMICALS.	
Sodium Sulphide Indian	60
Sulphate of Alumina (Pure)	16
Aniline Salt	1/1
Bichromate of Potash	170
Zinc Dust	87
Caustic Soda 1 Lb. pkg.	9/10

U.S. Census Bureau Co-operates In Collection Of Accurate World Statistics

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

An important factor in world economic co-operation and recovery is the obtaining and publishing in each nation of accurate population, production, consumption, prices and employment data. One of the current activities of the U. S. Bureau of the Census is that of implementing the United Nations programme in obtaining this type of statistical information. The Bureau co-operates with the United Nations Population Commission and Statistical Commission as well as with representatives of other countries.

The Bureau maintains close touch with more than 150 statistical organizations of different nations. Statistical representatives from nearly all parts of the world are currently visiting the Bureau in Washington, D.C., for consultations and to observe the bureau's techniques and methods. These visitors from other countries are first given a brief orientation course. Then a plan of study is carefully worked out to meet each visitor's specific needs and objectives. Fields of special interest to the visitors have included census organization and administration, census methodology, demographic statistics, population problems, economic censuses and basic statistical concepts.

While noting that individual countries have developed excellent statistical methods, Dr. Calvert L. Dedrick, Co-ordinator of International Statistics of the Census Bureau, said a major objective in the field of international statistics is to achieve common definitions among the countries of the world. "The bureau," he said, "is interested in sitting down with the representatives of other countries and arriving at common denominators. Unless you know how a fact is collected, and the circumstances connected with it, there are hundreds of ways of defining things." Dedrick added that accurate statistics are like a photograph which has not been "touched up"—generally very unflattering. But accurate statistics are vital to achieving true pictics are vital to achieving a true picture of the economic situation in the in international recovery efforts.—USIS

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Cotton bales	380
Linseed	333
Groundnuts	1802
Gran	641
Mahuda	1336
Cottonseed	4712
Tilseed	258
Rice	7944
Castorseeds	464
Poppy seed	163
Wheat	5401
Sugar	14941

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 27

Vijay	710
Vijay Firm	745
Bengal	385
Bengal Old	350
Kelagin	550
Vagad	585
289 F.	1050
Adono	664

Acetic Acid	0/15
Formal De Hyde	0/15
White Sugar of Lead	165
Acited of Lead	125
Boreaxcyrs	80

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd No B 1068

HOW APTE AND KARKARE WERE ARRESTED.

Bombay Police Officer's Evidence In Mahatma Murder Trial

RED FORT, Delhi, Sept. 27 (API): Mr. P. Jayaraman, a clerk in the traffic department of the Air India Limited, Bombay, in his evidence at the Special Court of Mr. Atma Charan at Red Fort, trying Nathuram Godse and seven others, said that two passenger tickets (on exhibit) were reserved on January 15, 1948 for flight on January 17. The names of the passengers as given in the two tickets were P. N. Karmarkar and S. Marathe. These were the tickets that had been handed over to the passengers and collected in the plane. All tickets collected in the plane were sent to the head office, Bombay. The entries in the two tickets were in the hand-writing of Mr. D. N. Sen, the Traffic Assistant.

Witness produced the counter-foils for the two tickets.

The passenger and baggage list relating to the afternoon Bombay-Delhi flight on January 17 was also produced.

The luggages of Karmarkar and Marathe were combined and weighed together.

Two reservation slips prepared on January 26 in the name of D. Narayanrao and D. Vinayakrao for flight from Bombay to Delhi by the morning plane of January 27 were also produced in court.

The air-hostess in the plane on January 27, Mr. Rayraman added was Miss L. Bainbridge. The fare charged on the two occasions for each passenger was Rs. 154.

Cross-examined by Mr. V. V. Oak, Counsel for Nathuram Godse, Mr. Jayaraman said that none of the papers produced in court today were in his hand-writing.

Mr. Oak: Can you go to your office and reserve tickets for my friends?

Mr. Jayaraman: Yes.

BIRTHDATE OF PARCHURE'S FATHER

Mr. Digambar Vinayak Mhasker, a clerk in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province, Poona, the next witness, stated that he had been serving in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, for the last twenty years. There was a college called Deccan College at Poona. It was a Government College. The College closed down at the end of the academic year of 1933-34.

The records of the College were transferred to the office of the Director of Public Instruction where they had been preserved.

Mr. Mhaskar produced a college register in the court relating to the period of 1865-1890 and said that it was one of the records transferred to the Director of Public Instruction. There was an entry in the register relating to the birth place of Sadashiv Gopal Parachure, father of Dr. Parchure.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dange, witness said that as a general rule the entries in the Register were made from the forms filled in by the students at the time of their entry in the College. He, however, could not say as to who made the entries in the register produced in the Court. He did not make enquiries whether any such form relating to that entry was in existence or not. He had no personal knowledge with regard to the entry in the Register.

BOMBAY POLICE OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE

Mr. B. A. Haldipur, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay City, in his evidence said that he had been in Bombay City Police since 1939. He was in the Anti-Corruption Branch in 1947-48. He had been posted to the Special Branch of the Bombay CID to assist the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Nagarvala, in connection with the arrest of persons connected with the Bomb Explosion case in Delhi.

Witness said that he had gone to Se. Green Hotel (North) at Marine Drive, Bombay, on the evening of February 12 and made certain enquiries. There he had seen an entry in the Hotel Register (on exhibit) regarding two persons. The two persons referred to in the entry had then left the Hotel. The Register was taken in possession by the CID office.

Mr. Haldipur visited the Pyrkes Apollo Hotel, Bombay, at 7 a.m. on February 14. He saw an entry in the Hotel Register (on exhibit) and made some enquiries.

The passengers referred to in the entry were not present at the time. He kept a watch for the two passengers in the hotel. Deputy Inspector Savant joined him later to keep a watch at the hotel. About 5-15 p.m., a certain individual came in a taxi to the hotel. Mr. Haldipur questioned him and arrested him.

ARREST OF APTE AND KARKARE

Mr. Haldipur continued to keep a watch at the Apollo Hotel. About 8-25 p.m. another person came to the hotel. Witness questioned him and arrested him.

Mr. Haldipur pointed towards Apte and Karkare and said that he had arrested Apte first and Karkare later.

On getting information from witness, Mr. Nagarvala came to the hotel along with Apte whom he had sent to the CID office earlier. The hotel register was taken in possession. The personal search of Apte and Karkare and Room 29 of the hotel in which they stayed was carried out. A 'panchnama' was prepared. Mr. Haldipur recorded the statement of Mr. Pinto of the Apollo Hotel on February 28.

Witness went to Arya Pathika Ashram on Sandhurst Road on February 18 to look for certain entries in the register of the hotel. The register was taken in possession and a 'panchnama' was prepared.

At the instance of Apte, Haldipur went to Lalbagh Government State Road along with Apte, two Panchas and another police officer. Apte took them to the Bombay Union Dyeing Mills. Witness found Charandass Megh Mathradas in the office. Mr. Nagarwala recorded the statement of Mr. Charandas Magh Mathuradas in the C.I.D. office. Witness typed that statement.

AT ELPHINSTONE HOTEL ANNEXE

On instructions from Mr. Nagarvalla witness visited Elphinstone Hotel Annexe on February 22 and made enquiries in regard to some entries in the hotel register. He again inspected the entries in the Hotel Register on February 24 and recorded the statements of Kashmirilal, Amarnath Khanna and Govind Vishwanath Malpekar.

Mr. Haldipur said he had taken specimens of handwritings of Nathuram V. Godse, Narain D. Apte, Vishnu Karkare, Madanlal and Gopal Godse. Mr. Nagarwala was present on each occasion which witness took the specimens of the handwritings of those accused. Panchas were also present. 'Panchnamas' were prepared by witness.

Witness identified the specimens of the handwritings of the five accused and said that he and the Panchas had signed those specimens which were sent to the handwriting experts. Witness also identified the five accused whose specimens of handwriting he had taken.

Mr. Haldipur said that he had been to Birla House on more than one occasion. He had seen the trellis work in the wall of the verandah in which it was stated Mahatma Gandhi used to sit, there were three grilles in the wall of the varandah. They were identical in size and design. Witness produced in the court certain sketches of the grilles which he said had been prepared by him.

Mr. Haldipur said that he had inspected the room of Chhoturam in the Servants' quarter of Birla House. He was familiar with the C.I.D. office in Bombay. He had prepared a sketch of a portion of the first floor of the building.

MENGLE'S POSER

Mr. Mengle said that he had no knowledge of the Bombay CID office and asked how he could test this evidence.

The Judge said that if he wanted to inspect the CID office, he would get the necessary permission and if Mr. Mengle showed him 'prima facie' evidence that his evidence was wrong then he would resummon the witness.

The accused, Mr. Haldipur went on to say, had been kept in the first floor of the C.I.D. office. He had drawn a sketch of the rooms in which the accused had been kept. He had also shown in the sketch Mr. Nagarwala's room. Shanker was originally kept in a partitioned room adjoining the room in which Mr. Madanlal had been kept and later he was shifted to Badge's room.

Whenever any accused was moved out he was taken in a closed police van. Mr. B. R. Raje, Police Photographer of Bombay, took photographs of all the grilles in the wall of the verandah in which prayers were held by Mahatma Gandhi in Birla House.

The examination of Mr. Haldipur had not concluded when the court adjourned till tomorrow.

THREE DEFENCE APPLICATIONS

RED FORT, DELHI, September 27 (A.P.I.): Three applications were filed by the defence counsel in the special court trying Nathuram Godse and seven others on charges of murder and conspiracy arising out of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi at Red Fort today.

The first application, which was filed by Mr. N. D. Dange, counsel for Vishnu R. Karkare, stated that in the course of investigation of the case in question the prosecution had attached some papers and letters from the house of Karkare.

Counsel prayed that Mr. Nagarvala, the main investigation officer, who was soon going to be examined as a witness and the prosecution be directed to produce in the court the papers and letters attached from the house of Karkare, so that the applicant might get the relevant papers and letters out of the same produced and exhibited in the case as might be deemed fit.

The second application which was filed by Mr. Bannerji, counsel for Madanlal, submitted that the evidence of Mr. Suryanarain Vyas, as astrologer, who testified the horoscope of the father of Dr. Parchure in order to prove that Dr. Parchure was a domicile of British India was wholly inadmissible in evidence on the following grounds:

(1) For that the law permits under certain circumstances a horoscope to be admitted into evidence for the purpose of proving when a birth took place, but not whre a birth took place. Neither the wording of Section 35 (5), Evidence Act, nor illustration (one) is any authority for the prosecution that a horoscope can be used to prove where a birth took place. The alleged horoscope of Sadashiv Gopal Parchure and a copy of its portion are inadmissible in evidence.

(2) For that the law of evidence requires a party putting in a statement to establish affirmatively that it is relevant. The prosecution has wholly failed to establish such relevancy and has not cited any authority, statutory or judicial, for its proposition.

(3) For that the provisions of Section 32 (5) are not affected at all as the maker of the statement, Karkum Beharilal, is not proved to have had any special means of knowledge about the birth of Sadashiv Gopal Parchure. There is nothing to show that the said Beharilal was ever in contact with the parents of Sadashiv who alone could have given him special knowledge of Sadashiv's birth. Sadashiv himself could not have imparted any special knowledge of his own birth. Thus one of the conditions precedent for the coming into operation of the section is not satisfied.

The Judge deferred his decision pending production of other evidence on the place of birth of Dr Parchure's father.

APTE'S APPLICATION

Mr. Mengle filed an application on behalf of Naravan D. Apte requesting the court to direct Mr. Nagarvala, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to produce in the court two letters which were seized from his house at Poona by the C. I. D. and all his correspondence between January 30, 1948, and February 14, 1948, which was seized by the Bombay C. I. D.

NEHRU'S FLYING VISIT TO KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, Sept. 27 (UPI): India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to visit Kashmir on October 1, and return to New Delhi on Oct. 2.

Pt. Nehru's flying visit to the State before his departure for London is considered by Political circles here to be of great significance.

RECORD MEMBERSHIP OF LABOUR PARTY

LONDON (IPS): The membership of the Labour Party has reached an all time record of 4,685,693. Increased number of affiliated Unions accounted for this boom in membership.

VITHALDAS KANJI PASSES

Cotton Market To Remain Closed On Tuesday In his Memory

BOMBAY, Monday.—Mr. Vithaldas Kanji (of Messrs. Vissanji Sons and Co. and the Wallace Flour Mills Ltd.), who was ill for some months past, breathed his last at the age of 59, today, at 2-40 p.m. at his residence at Worli Sea Face. He leaves behind him a very large family, his wife, sons and daughters, a brother and sisters. He was a nephew of Sir Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji and Mr. Karsondas Vissanji.

Mr. Vithaldas was well-known in Bombay's business circles, as he was closely associated for about thirty years with cotton textiles, wheat, flour and timber businesses of Messrs. Vissanji Sons and Co., the Bombay Co., the Bombay Burmah Trading Co., and the Laxmi and Vishnu Cotton Mills. He was for many years a Director of the



Central Bank of India and the Union Bank of India. He was the founder of the Madhu Canning Co. and a Director of the Poison Manufacturing Co. and the Amrut Oil Mills. He was the Chairman of the Indian Globe Insurance Co. and the Ambika Air Lines. He had won the love and esteem of all who came in contact with him including his employees. He had helped many a needy and deserving person and causes.

His funeral took place today evening and was attended by a large number of businessmen including Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. H. C. Captain, Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau and others.

The East India Cotton Association, the Sewri Cotton Exchange and other markets, with which he was connected, will remain closed on Tuesday.

DR. H. J. BHABHA

Elected Member Of Cosmic Ray Commission

Dr. H. J. Bhabha, F.R.S. has been elected a member of the Commission for Cosmic Rays of the International Union of Physics which met at Amsterdam in last July. Other members of this commission are MM. J. Clay (Holland), President; P. Auger (France), Secretary; C. D. Anderson (U.S.A.); G. Bernaardini (Italy); M S Vallarta (Mexico), formerly President of the Atomic Energy Committee of U.N.O., who recently visited India to deliver a series of lectures at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research; and Prof. P.M.S. Blackett, F. R S, who was recently invited to India for consultations by the Defence Department of the Government of India ..

Dr Bhabha, who has also been elected a Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Peiping, China, is at present attending the International Conference of Physicists in Brussels.

PT. KAK'S REVISION PETITION REJECTED

SRINAGAR, Sept. 25, (UPI): A revision application moved in Kashmir High Court on behalf of Pandit Ram Chandra Kak, former Minister of Kashmir, challenging the validity of prosecuting the accused without previous sanction of the Maharaja of Kashmir, was rejected by Mr. Justice Kilam.

The Application was moved by Mr. Kamla Kant Verma, former Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, who is appearing as the Defence Counsel for Pandit Kak.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Promotion Of Efficient Agriculture

GOVERNMENT MAY ACQUIRE ESTATE BY GAZETTE NOTIFICATION

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Sept. 27.

Land must ultimately go to the tiller of the soil. This is not a mere slogan, but the considered policy of the Government, observed Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, in the Assembly today.

Keeping scales even between the landlord and the tenant does not mean the perpetuating of old injustices. But it does mean the keeping of the balance even between the landlord and the tenant in the working of the Act, observed Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, replying to a point in today's debate.

After some keen discussion, the House also passed another clause in the bill by which the Government, by a notification in the 'Gazette', can acquire an estate under its management on the ground that it is needed for a public purpose.

Mr. Morarji Desai strongly rebutted the suggestion that the Government was trying to arrogate to itself the functions of the Judiciary. As a matter of fact, he said, the Government was only awaiting the decision of the High Court to whom the report regarding the separation of the Judiciary and the Executive had been referred, for its implementation.

GOVT. GONE FAR ENOUGH

Criticising Clause 42 of the Bill which gives the Government summary powers to assume the management of estates, Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition said that the Bill as a whole had certain features which corresponded with the Court of Wards Act. The Government, he said, could very well have amended that Act and thus armed themselves with more powers. However, he continued, by providing for economic holdings and rent fixation, the Government had gone far enough, in their attempts to improve the economic and social status of the peasantry. In this bill, the avowed object of which was the amelioration of the peasantry, there was no need to insert a clause about assuming the management of estates in certain circumstances. He considered that after incorporating so many provisions for the improvement of the tenantry, it was not proper for the Government to have gone still further and singled out the landlords as a class for discriminatory treatment. If the Government had come out with a scheme of taxation, for instance, in order to collect money for improving the economic and social status of the peasants, h would have been the first person to support such a measure.

POWERS LIKELY TO BE MISUSED BY OFFICIALS

He was certain that powers which the Government derived under this clause, would be certainly misused by the officials who were entrusted with the executive aspect of the Act. "The Honourable Minister cannot look into every paper and document. I do not expect him to, for I want him to live long," he said. Land must go back to the tillers of the soil, might be a good slogan, but it would be difficult to put it into practice, he added.

Mr. B. G. Kher: That land must belong to the tillers of the soil is not a slogan. It is the Government's policy.

In his pretatory remarks to his general criticism of this clause, Mr. Khan sought to clarify a point of procedure. Referring to the Speaker's ruling out of order his amendment calling for the deletion of the chapter of which the clause is but a part, Mr. Khan asked, "When is it proper to urge the deletion of a chapter, at the very beginning of the debate or at a later stage, when the clauses had been discussed and decided upon? A time would come, he said, when the Government would see reason, where now they saw none, and when party discipline did not have the same vigour.

'UNGRACIOUS' STATEMENT

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, said that the leader of the Opposition was criticising the ruling of the Speaker. "I don't know what the honourable member means by saying when the Opposition is strong and such other things. We have been most courteous to the Opposition and the statement of the Leader of the Opposition is ungracious."

Mr. Khan: Far be it for me to criticise the ruling of the Speaker. I am merely pointing out that there are certain difficulties.

Mr. Morarji Desai: How is all this relevant?

Speaker: If the Honourable Member has any difficulties, it is better that he draws the Speaker's attention privately and not in a public speech.

Mr. Khan: When I come to discuss this clause, I must touch on the other clauses in the Chapter also for they al' affect the main clause.

Speaker: This is out of the way.

Mr. Khan: If you think my speech out of the way, I accept your ruling.

MORARJI DESAI'S REPLY

After one or two more speakers had spoken on the clause, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, made a brief reply. He said that the criticism of the utility of the Court of Wards Act was not justified by facts. There might have been cases of mismanagement under this Act. There might even have been a case of misappropriation as pointed out by some speakers. But on the whole, if the accounts were scrutinised, it would be seen that management under this Act had been more efficient than by the landlords concerned. The Minister quoted the figures for the different divisions in the Province in which this Act and had operated and showed that in all of them, indebtedness had been removed. The figures were up to 44-45. Figures, he said, would convince anyone who did not have a jaundiced eye.

ONLY FOR PROMOTION OF EFFICIENT AGRICULTURE

"I agree that the scales will be held even as far as the Act is concerned, but it does not mean that old injustices will be perpetuated," he said. The assumption of the administration of the estates, would be only for the promotion of more efficient agriculture. Even when an estate was deteriorating because tenants were refusing to pay, it was the Government's duty to see that the tenants paid. The Government did not want landlords to be liquidated nor tenants to be unfairly treated.

The clause was passed. The next two clauses were also passed without much discussion.

TRANSFER OF LAND

Some other clauses which were passed without anything like a keen debate pertaining to the transfer of land. According to these clauses, the sale, gift, exchange or lease of any land or the mortgage of any land, in which the possession of the mortgaged land is delivered to the mortgagee, is invalid without Governmental authorisati. Eveen after obtaining authorisation for selling land, its price is fixed by a tribunal and the offer itself follows a list of priorities in which the cultivating tenant figures first, the adjacent tenant next and cooperative societies third.

At the fag-end of the day, the House took up the discussion of the clause, by which the Government authorises itself with powers to compulsorily acquire an estate under its management, by a notification in the Gazette that is require for public good.

Mr. A. A. Khan regarded this clause as redudant and the more proper thing would have been for the Government to amend the Land Acquition Act and thus implement their purpose.

JUSTICE DENIED TO LANDLORDS

Dr. Natu said that this clause even took away the right of putting forth a plea or asking for an enquiry, enjoyed by a landlord under the Land Acquisition Act. The clause was summary and drastic and contained no redress whatever. It denied landlords the justice which all other citizens enjoyed.

The Thakore Sahib of Kerwada: Instead of passing this clause why not acquire all our land and be done with it? Mr. Morarji Desai said that he could not understand the surprise of the Opposition at this clause which was but a logical conclusion of their scheme. Nobody with the financial interest of the Province at heart, could seriously suggest, that the Government after assuming management of unproductive land and making it productive, should acquire the land under the Land Requisition Act and pay a higher price.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:

Ban On Councillors Holding Office In Employee's Unions

DISCUSSION ON RESOLUTION POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Monday.

An attempt on the part of the Municipal Congress Party to get a resolution passed at the fag-end of the Corporation session on Monday was foiled by a group of socialists who threatened to speak on indefinitely if further discussion on the resolution was not adjourned. The Mayor Dr. M U.Mascarenhas presided.

This piquant situation arose out of a resolution moved by Mr. Nathalal Parekh demanding that councillors be debarred from holding any office, either paid or honorary, in any union or association started by the municipal employees for various purposes and for representing their grievances on the Corporation.

Moving the resolution Mr Parekh contended that a councillor could not serve two masters at the same time. The interests of the Corporation were apt to stand in conflict with those of the Union. At such a time the councillor was put in an embarrassing position. To prevent such a situation arising in the Corporation it was desirable to debar the members of the Corporation from holding any office in any union of the municipal employees.

A socialist member at this stage moved the postponement of further discussion on the resolution. On vote being taken the postponement was lost. This gave rise to a demand for poll. Again the result was against postponement, 20 having voted for, and 35 against it.

Nevertheless the socialists insisted on carrying on the discussion. Mr. Naushir Bharucha said that the resolution sought to impose on the councillors a restriction which struck at the very root of labour contenment. A councillor holding an office in any union or association of municipal employees served a useful purpose. Whenever there was a conflict of interests between the two, he was the mediator who could reconcile both the parties, and thus act as a harmonious link between municipality and its employees. To break that link was to create unnecessary chaos with consequences which might spell disaster for the Corporation.

Mr. Bhaurucha concluded by citing several instances in which the threatened strikes of several municipal workers' unions were avoided by the timely intervention of councillors who were also the office bearers of these unions.

At this stage the Mayor adjourned further discussion on the resolution till Monday when the Corporation meets again.

Earlier the Corporation adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan, inviting the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to several cases of surcharging of sewers in different localities of the city causing accummulation of dirty water in house-gullies and adjoining streets, and thereby becoming a direct menace to the health of the round-about localities. The resolution further requested the Commissioner to consider the desirability of taking immmediate measures to relieve these intolerable conditions in the city.

A resolution moved by Mr. G. G. Mehta sought to express the disappointment of the Corporation at the report of the Shah Committee on the Shops and Establishments Act of 1939 and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Bill recommended by it. The resolution stated inter alia that the Committee had failed to recommend to the Government of Bombay the enactment of an exhaustive and complete Gumasta Code covering the entire Gumasta population in Bombay province. The scope of the new code; said Mr. Mehta, must be enlarged and include such provisions as the recognition of the Gumasta unions, fixation of basic living wage and dearness allowance, 44 hours week, weekly holidays, leave, etc.

Mr. C. C. Shah said that the demands made by Mr. Mehta did not escape the attention of the Committee, but some of them could not be considered because they were outside the scope of their inquiry.

Stating that there was a comprehensive legislation on the subject, Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for a report within ten days, and thereafter a special meeting be called to consider that report. Mr. Nariman's amendment was carried.

The House also adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Nathalal Parekh inviting the attention of the B.E.S.T. Committee to the great hardships suffered by the passengers travelling by their buses from Churchgate to Chaupatty, in waiting all the time in sun and rain, and requesting the Committee to provide shelters for them on both the sides of the route.

Import Advisory Council Set Up

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26, (U.P.I.): The Government of India have decided to constitute an Import Advisory Council to advise them on matters of general policy relating to import control, says a Press Note issued today.

A resolution giving effect to the constitution of the Council is published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) of September 27, 1948.

The Minister for Commerce will be the Chairman of the Council. The non-official members will be six nominated by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, two by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, one by the All-India Manufacturers Association, non-official members not exceeding four nominated by the Government as representatives of interests not otherwise adequately represented, and two members of the Constituent Assembly nominated by the Government.

It is expected that meetings of the Council will be held once in three months, and at the time these meetings are held at sea ports, the Council may co-opt additional members to represent consumers and trade interests.

MUTT AND JEFF—But After All—There Was No Cover Charge — By BUD FISHER



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